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N.B.—The aid of Subscriptions will be required to defray the expenses of the Society, and those who approve the object are requested to put down their names for some Annual Contribution, however small.

Public Institutions, Clergymen, and Parish Authorities, would much promote the objects of the Society, by lending the use of Rooms convenient for the purpose.

Competent Readers are invited to give their assistance.

Communications, subscriptions, offers of rooms for the Readings, &c., are to be addressed to the Acting Secretary, Mr. JOHN COLLETT, at our Chambers, 1, Essex-court, Temple, or to EDWARD W. COX, or J. H. POWELL, Hon. Secretaries.

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READERS.
The following Gentlemen have engaged to read: Rev. F. D. Maurice, Rev. J. M. Bellew, Rev. W. H. Brookfield, Rev. J. G. Lonsdale, Rev. A. Watson, Rev. O. F. Owen, E. W. Cox, Esq., G. Harris, Esq., T. Lawrence, Esq., C. J. Plumptre, Esq., and S. Powell, Esq., W. C. Kent, Esq., W. C. Stockdale, Esq., and S. C. Hall, Esq.

NOTICE.

The FIRST READINGS of the Society will be as follows: Monday, Feb. 7, at CROSBY HALL, Bishopsgate-street—Within—By the Rev. W. H. BROOKFIELD, Rev. J. M. BELLEW, E. W. COX, Esq., Esq.; and C. J. PLUMPTRE, Esq.

Tuesday, Feb. 8, at the SCHOOL-ROOM, St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Charing-cross—By the REV. ALEXANDER WATSON; E. W. COX, Esq.; C. J. PLUMPTRE, Esq.; and W. KENT, Esq.

Thursday, Feb. 10, at the BEAUMONT INSTITUTION, Mile-end—By the Rev. J. M. BELLEW.

Friday, Feb. 11, at the SCHOOL-ROOM of St. George-the-Martyr, Theobald's-road—By the REV. ALEXANDER WATSON; E. W. COX, Esq.; and W. KENT, Esq.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1859.

THE TWO ISSUES of Mr. DODD's pamphlet have had the effect of extracting a reply from one at least of the members of the Committee of the Dramatic College. Mr. BENJAMIN WEBSTER, in a long letter to a contemporary, has undertaken the defence of the Committee; and, although it does not appear whether that letter was written in his individual or his official capacity, his position in connection with the college, and his influence with the dramatic profession alike require that some notice should be taken of it. And, first, we must frankly tell Mr. WEBSTER that his statement of the case between Mr. DODD and the Committee does not put a better complexion upon it than it wore before. We have read his letter and still remain of opinion that the Committee have behaved ungratefully, arrogantly, and discourteously to Mr. DODD. Indeed, if any change has been brought about by Mr. WEBSTER's defence, it is that he and his friends stand worse than they did before; for it now appears that most of them connived at and approved of the treatment which Mr. DODD experienced.

Mr. WEBSTER begins his argument by disclaiming "the imputation of any unworthy motives to Mr. DODD; asserts that the Committee never 'cast any imputation upon that gentleman,' and attempts to shift the *onus* of saying 'sharp things' to the broad shoulders of the press. This is certainly a very cool proceeding on Mr. WEBSTER's part, who, excellent and worthy of all praise as he may be in his triple capacity of author, manager, and actor, is decidedly weak in the art logical, not to say defective in memory. The only part that 'the press' has taken in the matter has been to defend Mr. DODD. The press never reviled him, or declined to have any communication with him, or called him a dustman, or held meetings to denounce him, or accused him of cheating them when he represented 'little more than four acres and a half' to be 'nearly five,' it was the Committee of the Dramatic College and their organ, Mr. CULLENFORD, who did all this; and here is Mr. WEBSTER, who has not, be it observed, the slightest desire to impute unworthy motives to Mr. DODD, yet contrives to charge him in this very letter with misrepresentation, shuffling and departing from his word. Referring to Mr. DODD's letter of the 14th of December, 1858, Mr. WEBSTER states that in it 'he deliberately charged the Committee with purposes of jobbery and corruption.' This is a strong interpretation to put upon Mr. DODD's words that 'he anticipated to join those whose sole object he considered to be to build up an institution free, as far as possible, from any germ of jobbery or corruption.' But, granted that Mr. DODD's letter was somewhat stringently worded, Mr. WEBSTER totally forgets to state that it was written subsequently to Mr. CULLENFORD's pompous and most offensive letter of the 16th of November—that famous letter in which the gift-horse was looked so curiously in the mouth, and Mr. DODD was almost charged with felony because he overstated the dimensions of his land by some odd perches. The most unwilling of purchasers could not have been more exacting in his requisitions upon title than was Mr. CULLENFORD in that letter: and yet, when Mr. DODD replies in a very natural tone of honest indignation, Mr. WEBSTER professes to be astounded at his impudence, and 'ventures to think that the astonishment would have been more natural had the Committee come to any other decision' than that of kicking Mr. DODD out of their company.

But the great point upon which Mr. WEBSTER most relies, the grand discovery which is to annihilate poor Mr. DODD and his case utterly, is that his advisers have "deliberately falsified a date" of a letter. Let us state shortly how this stands. Mr. MACPHAIL, whose name has been prominently brought forward in this business, was the original medium of communication between Mr. DODD and the Committee, and was elected a member of the Committee. When these gentlemen pressed for a conveyance of the land, Mr. MACPHAIL prepared one, and on the 27th of November the draft of that document was sent to Mr. JEWITT, Mr. DODD's private solicitor, for perusal on his behalf. On the 2nd of December Mr. DODD returned the draft to Mr. MACPHAIL, with the opinion of the counsel whom his solicitor had consulted upon the same. That opinion was clear and explicit, and establishes beyond dispute that at the time when the Committee were clamouring for a conveyance they were not in a position to receive one:

1. I am of opinion that the intended conveyance, being within the scope of the Mortmain Act, cannot be made to contain any qualifying proviso or condition.

2. Considered by itself alone this draft is hardly intelligible. There is nothing to show how and by whom and what authority the trustees have been appointed to whom the conveyance is expressed to be made; what and how constituted the council may be which is to have the management of the institution; and how and by whom and from what class of persons the auditors are to be chosen.

The conveyance and the trust therein set out should be in accordance with the statutes or charter of the college (if any), or at least with rules and regulations which should be framed previously to the preparation of this draft; and without having such documents before me, I am unable to settle and approve it.

13, Seral-street, Lincoln's-inn, November 30, 1858.

NAT. JOSEPH.

When Mr. MACPHAIL received this opinion he wrote (as it was his bounden duty to do) a letter to the Committee, informing them of its effect, and this is the letter about which Mr. WEBSTER has made his grand discovery. The DODD pamphlet gives the date of that letter as the 2nd of December; Mr. WEBSTER says it was really the 1st. Mr. WEBSTER asserts that, in order that Mr. DODD should take "credit for having acted by the advice of a solicitor separate from Mr.

MACPHAIL," the date of the letter has been deliberately falsified. Now we do not pretend to explain how the mystification of dates came about, nor do we care to do so; a moment's reflection must show that it is utterly unimportant, and must have been accidental if it exists at all. Mr. DODD's letter, communicating counsel's opinion, is dated the 2nd, and Mr. MACPHAIL's letter quotes that opinion, and *must have been written after the receipt of that opinion*. If the original of Mr. MACPHAIL's letter is dated the 1st, *it must have been a mistake*, and the compilers of the pamphlet were justified in setting it right. And surely, if Messrs. DODD, JEWITT, JOSEPH, and MACPHAIL, at the very time when they were considering how to make the Dramatic College a present of five acres of land, really did hatch such a terrible conspiracy in order to make the Committee believe that Mr. DODD had two solicitors and not one (an odd taste, we admit, but some men are eccentric in their luxuries), surely they could have managed the matter by some other than this clumsy device; a *ruse* only fit to be classed with those whereby the lawyers in Adelphi melodramas defraud the rightful heir—a school of legal practice to which, we fear, Mr. WEBSTER's studies have been too closely confined. In fine, we must frankly declare that a sorrier or sillier charge was never trumped up against a man than this one, so solemnly put forward, of falsifying a date; and we can assure the Committee of the Dramatic College that our surprise at their having so long delayed their defence gives way to one of unbounded astonishment at their ever having presumed to hazard one so flimsy and untenable.

It is unnecessary to refer, except in the most general terms, to the circumstances out of which the unhappy dispute which called the Cambridge Senate together on Monday arose. We believe that the conduct of the VICE-CHANCELLOR and the decision of the majority of the Senate will be approved by the majority of English parents, who, ardently as they may wish to see their sons grow up in the paths of purity and virtue, will not consent to see a young man's prospects in life blasted for a youthful sin. With regard to the conduct of the pro-Proctors, we fully agree with Professor SEDGWICK in holding them to be conscientious but most wrong-headed men, utterly incapacitated for holding such an office as that from which they have most prudently retired. "Of all mischievous men, a wrong-headed, conscientious man was one of the most dangerous," said Professor SEDGWICK, and admirably have Messrs. JAMIESON and WILLIAMS illustrated the truth of the apothegm. Wrong-headed was Mr. JAMIESON when he insisted upon the infliction of such a punishment as three terms' rustication; wrong-headed again when, having appealed to the Vice-Chancellor's Court, he refused to be bound to its decision; yet more wrong-headed was he and his colleague Mr. WILLIAMS, when they wrote those letters to the VICE-CHANCELLOR, accusing him of treating sin as inoffensive, and declaring that his solemn admonition was no punishment at all; most wrong-headed of all were they when stood up to defend their conduct to the Senate on Monday last.

We have no doubt, however, that even this scandal will not be without some good effect upon the moral tone of the undergraduates. We believe that in no other university in the world does there exist a higher standard of morality than at Oxford and Cambridge, and it is by acting on the consciences and the dignity, and not upon the fears of the young men, that any real good can be effected. The advocates of violent repression have generally lived to see the error of their ways. Saint LOUIS, who began by burning the Phrynes of his capital, ended by licensing them; and we have no doubt but that even Messrs. JAMIESON and WILLIAMS will one day understand that if the fear of God will not deter young men from sin, the fear of the Proctor will not have that effect, however terribly he may be armed; and that to ruin a man because he will not fear the Proctor would be not only a cruelty to him, but a positive loss to society. For has not the venerable SEDGWICK borne witness that there are "bishops now an ornament to the bench, zealous and hearty Christians as ever lived or served the State; men high in the councils of their Sovereign, who would have been in a far different position if the mistaken system suggested by the late pro-Proctors had been adopted."

THE obituary of the week includes the name of CHARLES PHILLIPS, Esq., Commissioner of Insolvency, who died on Tuesday night, at his house in Gordon-square, in the 72nd year of his age. Mr. PHILLIPS was born at Sligo in 1787, and was educated at Dublin University. He was called to the Irish bar in 1809; but afterwards came to England, entered at the Middle Temple, and was called to the English bar in 1821. Mr. PHILLIPS practised chiefly at the criminal bar, where he made a large practice and reputation. An attack was made upon the latter in consequence of the line which Mr. PHILLIPS took in defending COURVOISIER, the Swiss valet who murdered Lord WILLIAM RUSSELL; and, although his conduct was approved of by the judge who presided at the trial, he felt very deeply the public odium directed against him, and wrote more than one pamphlet in defence of his conduct. It is said that when Lord BROUGHAM was on the Wool-sack he offered CHARLES PHILLIPS the Chief-Justiceship of Bombay, and that the latter declined it; what is certain however is that Lord LYNDHURST appointed him to the District Court of Bankruptcy in Liverpool, when the bankrupt practice was altered in 1842. In 1846 he was transferred to the Insolvent Debtors' Court in London, over which he has honourably presided for fourteen years. The

gentleman named as his successor in that office is SAMUEL WARREN, Esq., Q.C., Recorder of Hull.

The literary labours of Mr. PHILLIPS were confined to his "Anecdotes of Curran," a pamphlet on capital punishment, and various other pamphlets.

From the *Pesti Naplo* (or Pesth Journal) of the 12th inst., we learn that the great National Academy of Hungary (the *Magyar tudományos Akadémia*) has been reorganised, and has elected into its different classes several illustrious foreign members. Among them we notice the following: In the class of Philology—BOWRING, BOPP, GABELENTZ, GRIMM, POTT, RAWLINSON, SCHOTT, and THOMAS WATTS of the British Museum. In History—PERTZ, PALACKY, DEMIDOFF, GUIZOT, MACAULAY, MIGNET, &c. In Mathematics—BABAGE, HERSCHEL; and in Natural History—THOMAS BELL, FARADAY, HUMBOLDT, LIEBIG, &c. The Hungarian Academy, we may state, was founded in 1830, by the illustrious SZECHENYI, a Hungarian nobleman, who gave to its support a whole year of his private revenue. Unlike the French Academy, it has never received any aid from the State, but is supported entirely by the subscriptions of the Hungarian magnates.

THOMAS CHANDLER HALIBURTON

WAS BORN AT NOVA SCOTIA in the year 1805. According to his own testimony, lately delivered in Scotland, his family is of Scottish extraction. The facts of his career, so far as they are likely to interest the public, are few and simple. He was educated for the profession of the law. In 1835 he made his first *début* in

literature by a series of papers in one of the Halifax journals, in which he adopted the now world-famous pseudonym of "Sam Slick," the immortal Clockmaker. These papers were afterwards collected and published at New York, under the title of "Wise Saws and Modern Instances, by Sam Slick, Clockmaker;" the fame of them at once spread abroad, and the world was not slow to recognise the merits of a style remarkable alike for its native wit and deep insight into the human heart. HALIBURTON indeed has been one of those few among the American writers who have succeeded in portraying the worth and vigour of the American character purified from those vulgarities and asperities which so often render it repulsive to Europeans.

In 1842 Mr. HALIBURTON came to England upon a diplomatic mission, and one of the results of his mission was the Clockmaker's account of "Sam Slick in England." After his return he was made a judge of Nova Scotia, a post which he held until the time when he took up his residence in England, which we hear, and we trust, is to be permanent.

In addition to his comic works, Mr. HALIBURTON has written a valuable history of the Colonisation of New England, which has not, so far as we are aware, been republished in England. His works best known among us are—

1. *Wise Saws and Modern Instances.* London: Colburn. 1853.
2. *The Americans at Home.* London: Colburn. 1854.
3. *Nature and Human Nature.* London: Colburn. 1855.
4. *Address on the Present Condition, Resources, and Prospects of British North America.* London: Hurst and Blackett.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

SOCIALISM AND SOCIALISTS.

Social Innovators and their Schemes. By WILLIAM LUCAS SARGANT. London: Smith Elder, and Co.

WE CANNOT SAY that this is positively a bad book; we cannot say that it is an absolutely good one. It has been written about ten years too late. Immediately after the last French Revolution there was some excitement in this country on the subject of Socialism. At present there is none whatever. For whose benefit or for whose instruction Mr. Sargent has written his work we are at a loss to conceive. Mr. Sargent does not seem deficient either in sound sense or in solid information; but there is no particular novelty in his views.

The volume is far from being complete as a history of Socialism in France, and it can scarcely be said to have touched the grand problem which Socialism attempts to solve. Socialism is neither a recent idea nor a recent phenomenon. From earliest times, whenever a political commotion to which men had trusted as a deliverance failed, some dream of social regeneration dawned on multitudes of disenchanted souls. When that dream also died away, men drew near to the throne of the Invisible, hoping from religion what they had not been able to achieve for themselves. The political economists always take up Socialism as if they alone were competent to deal with it. They find small trouble in demolishing its absurdities; but they never grapple with its central thought. It is easy refuting visionaries like Saint-Simon and Fourier. Yet, wild as the hallucinations of such fantastic brains may have been, there might be discerned through the chaos of the insane and the insane the potent pulsations of a national instinct. There was the confession that political revolution after political revolution had been tragically calamitous, and still more tragically barren. There was the yearning for something nobler than political revolutions. We are less astonished that France should for sixty years have had hosts of Socialist schemers than that there should have been no John the Baptist to call his countrymen to repentance, no prophetic lips hallowed by fire from heaven to proclaim the need of a moral and religious reformation.

No one who does not see how the political merges into the social, and the social into the moral and the religious, can discourse to us very fruitfully about Socialism. To produce a book worth reading on Socialism in France, the author should have the most profound insight into the spiritual requirements of the human heart—he should have the most thorough acquaintance with the French character and with French literature. He should have a knowledge alike minute and comprehensive of French history, especially in its more modern and stupendous revolutionary aspects: and he should have studied the works of the French Socialists at first hand. With none of these qualifications is Mr. Sargent gifted.

He forgets, also, that much has been done in England to make us familiar with French Socialism. A weekly newspaper, started nine years ago, was expressly dedicated to the dissemination of Socialist views, and told the English world all about Socialism that the English world wanted to know. One of Fourier's chief productions was translated in two large volumes, with a long introduction by Mr. Hugh Doherty. A cheap translation of Louis Blanc's "Organisation of Labour" was sold by thousands, and

may still be bought by Mr. Sargent at bookstalls for threepence. Recently a very full account of Saint-Simon was given in a London newspaper. In the CRITIC more than one article on Socialism has appeared. In other quarters abundant information on the subject has been supplied; and from the daily papers a good deal might have been gleaned by any attentive reader, even if there were half a dozen educated persons in England ignorant of French. Now Mr. Sargent, while professedly a compiler, assumes the airs of a revealer. A compilation interspersed with the comments and commonplaces of political economy we have not found a very nourishing banquet. We do not accuse Mr. Sargent of book-making, for this would imply that he possesses the art of making a clever book, which we do not grant. A writer in the last number of *Blackwood's Magazine* introduced as a marvellous discovery, and spoiled by putting into prose, Peter Pindar's story of the Pilgrims and the Peas, which every one of our schoolfellows knew by heart. Mr. Sargent adopts the same mode of being original. The more a thing is known, the more he is determined to treat it as if it were not known. The things we want to know he does not tell us. A work like that by Louis Reybaud, from which Mr. Sargent so largely quotes, would undoubtedly be acceptable to English readers. A living picture of individuals in their most distinctive individuality, and in their most fertile contact with the mind of France—that, and not heavy extracts varied by polemical pedantries, would be a brave achievement.

Mr. Sargent devotes his whole attention to these five names—Saint-Simon, Fourier, Louis Blanc, Proudhon, and Émile de Girardin. Any Frenchman would tell him that this is a most capricious and foolish selection, exalting to undue prominence one, at least, who is not worthy even of a passing mention; and overlooking others, who from their renown, their talents, or their earnestness, demand conspicuous record. Émile de Girardin is an impudent and unprincipled quack, who has supported or attacked every doctrine and every government, from no other motive than a vulgar vanity, or a still more vulgar selfishness. He has been a successful adventurer in the lowest, most worldly sense; but is there one of France's honourable citizens who would consider his opinion of the slightest moment? Why not rather discourse to us of Babeuf, Cabet, Pierre Leroux, and of hosts besides. Louis Blanc is chiefly famous as a historian. What proof has Mr. Sargent that Louis Blanc still holds the same sentiments on Socialism to which he gave breath some years before the February Revolution? Much has changed since, and Louis Blanc's residence in England must have modified his opinions in many points, even if the numerous works refuting him and others holding kindred notions had had no effect on him: works written by some of France's most illustrious authors—works of whose existence Mr. Sargent does not seem to be aware. Perhaps it is no more correct to call Louis Blanc a Socialist than Michelet one. Both felt, as the best and most patriotic Frenchmen feel, the impotence of political remedies for social woe and wrong. What they both uttered was a burst of pity rather than a mature expression of thought. And it is preposterous to test such fervid outpourings of sympathy by the frigid canons of political economy. Proudhon, it would be more correct to speak of as a Dissocialist than a Socialist. He is noted for purity, probity, disinterestedness, and generosity. An anarchist by instinct, and

having faith neither in his country's institutions nor in its political and social physicians, he would go on overturning till out of the long turmoil and agony something organic might arise. Proudhon's is not the logic of despair; it is the logic of change—till overthrow from the very violence and rapidity of the whirl can grow into creation. If not wise in his counsels he may be true in his pictures of France and his predictions regarding its fate.

The complication in French affairs it may really be possible to overcome only through anarchy, horrible as anarchy looks. In other countries there are entanglements from the natural play of human passions, and the natural empire of sublimer influences corrects the evil. But ever since the time of Louis XIV., France has been suffering from an excess of government, producing a social artificiality, fold within fold, coil within coil, corresponding to the political artificiality. He may be no mad or wicked man who thinks that better than the excess of government with the monstrous and deadening artificiality thereby generated, would, for a season, be no government at all. In any case, French difficulties must be vanquished in a French way. The Gallic soul spurns our constitutionalism, and Mr. Sargent is grievously misled if he supposes that it will accept our Poor-law.

Men of great benevolence and piety, such as Chalmers, have thought that a poor-law is invariably a curse; and we agree with them. But whatever may be the demonstrable desirableness and necessity of a poor-law in England, it would encounter in France the most strenuous and furious opposition. Yet a poor-law is Mr. Sargent's medicine for France's sorrows and sins. Give the French a poor-law, and Socialism would at once depart never to return! How silly and shallow this! It is not a question of bread; the question of bread is only on the surface. It is a question of the love that should bind man to man. There is talk about wages and a better distribution of wealth; but ninety-nine in every hundred of the converts to Socialism in France have been attracted by the dream of a state in which human affection should have a hallowing power, in which human brotherhood should be a celestial reality. That is the meaning of French Socialism in the heart and the imagination of the people, and away from the cant, the crudities, and the crotchetts of the phrasemongers and the system-mongers. Let us not confound, then, the strong and noble yearning of a nation's breast with the ridiculous schemes of visionaries and declaimers. In England voluntary association and co-operation represent the Communistic principle. There is the repudiation of Communism as a doctrine, but its practical application in a thousand forms. Feudalism was a species of Communism; and what yet survives of the old feudal relations is, of course, Communistic. One of our large hereditary landowners is the centre of a little commonwealth, where money surely is not the exclusive bond. Our agricultural labourers are an ill-paid, but they are not a discontented class. The workers in Lancashire cotton mills are well paid, but they are continually grumbling, continually conspiring against their masters. In the one case, the poor toiler feels that on the part of the landowner, the farmer, and the clergyman, there is the gleam of human interest for him as a human being. In the other, the human links are broken, and the mutinous cupidity of the employed wars evermore with the tyrannical avarice of the employer. Mr. Sargent holds, as political economy holds, that if you give a man a fair remuneration for his labour he has no further claim upon you. In strict justice, this may be so; but look at the result. The man takes your money, and would without scruple fire upon you from behind a barricade to-morrow. It is not through what they believe to be the best of political constitutions—it is not through their conservative character and conservative habits, that the English keep an adamantine anchorage amid the tempestuous European upheavals; it is through those reciprocities infinitely multiplied which have a better than a golden chain to keep them from drifting to destruction.

While it is true that nowhere are the contrasts between the millionaire and the proletarian greater than in England, it is equally true that nowhere is there such an opulence of intertwining fellowships, from which the purely, basely mercenary is exiled. But such fellowships can arise, spread themselves abroad, and take root only where the natural gradation of ranks is not interfered with. And progress in a country depends on the increase, not the decrease, of the ascending and descending steps in social position, though demagogues preach as improvement and happiness the pulling down to a dead level. Now, levelling has been in France the order of the day. The French have levelled and levelled till little remains on which levelling hands can be laid. That the French are warmer lovers of equality than other nations does not follow from a transient and transitional phase of existence, though it is usually taken for granted. And that it is taken for granted confuses all the speculations of our political writers on the condition and prospects of France. The fondness for equality is assuredly not one of the Frenchman's normal characteristics. The fierce appetite for titles, distinctions, privileges, monopolies, refutes the supposition. It has not been through any mania for equality that there has in France been such a deplorable annihilation of ranks. The French patricians allowed themselves to be struck down by the blows—strong or weak, it mattered not—of successive kings; they sold themselves for baubles, and they deserted the beautiful and beneficent duties in and round their rural abodes which the voice of pity, of religion, and of ancestral glory, all urged them to fulfil. If the English patricians were to do the same, should we not soon have an obliteration of ranks and the reign of an unnatural equality, as among the French?

A resident aristocracy and a resident gentry, these are chief among the safeguards of England's freedom, health, and holiness. Would France be regenerated, France must again have a natural gradation of ranks. It is to this that Socialist systems and Communist schemes, in their crazy fashion, point. They are protests against the most cruel of all despots—the despotism of capital; against the hideous and bloody Moloch whose fiery arm is the steam engine, whose lustful and insatiate throat is the Stock Exchange. Socialism and Communism are symptoms; they are not the disease. They are what Chartist was twenty years ago in England—the wail of a profound and awful misery. Such things are not to be reasoned with: they are scarcely to be reasoned about. But by justice and still more by love they are at once and wholly vanquished. When Chartist died as a passion it died as a principle, because it was only a principle through being a passion. As soon as the working classes discovered that the classes above them were not indifferent to their sufferings, were willing to make serious sacrifices to serve and to raise them, they cast the Charter, its dogmas and its pikes alike into the nearest ditch.

Now, if instead of theoretically demolishing Socialism and Communism, the higher classes in France strove by heroism, by renunciation, and by affection, to confer some of the benefits which Socialism and Communism promise, these, like Chartist, would speedily take their place among the lunacies of the past. Socialism has a wider domain in France than it had before the February Revolution. The next tremendous eruption will be a Socialist eruption. What Cavaignac crushed down with cannon in the streets of Paris has yet a speech to utter and a battle to fight. It may lose as it lost before, but it will go on renewing the combat. Socialism in France is a faith—a fervent and fanatical faith. It is France's newest, perhaps its only gospel. All the sadder that it should be so; though moralising on the subject would be profitless.

It is true, as in olden time, that the voice of the people is the voice of God. But foolish and false is the interpreter who hears in that voice, in these days, merely the clamour for political power. The people as the people never desire political power; they do not seek it as a blessing, they reject it as a burden. What they long for, what they demand, is that the community should be a church, and the church a community; and that class should so aid class that the distinctions between class and class should only draw all classes more closely together. Yes, beyond every Socialist Utopia is that diviner Utopia which is eternally realised and eternally realisable by loving bosoms, by martyr natures.

ATTICUS.

FRENCH POLICY IN ALGERIA.

The French in Africa. By LAURENCE TRENT CAVE. London: C. J. Skeet.

M. CAVE, late a captain in H. M. 54th Regiment, paid a visit to Algeria in 1853, and, being greatly pleased with the courtesy and kindness extended to him by the French officials there, conceives the excellent idea of writing a full and fair statement of the history of the French invasion and conquest of that part of Northern Africa—a history which, as he justly observes, has never before been presented in its entirety to the British public, or otherwise than in the form of unconnected accounts (more or less reliable) of episodes in the war. Gratitude is always a pleasing emotion, either in the experience or the contemplation; yet we should, perhaps, have been better pleased with Captain Cave's performance had he been a little less effusive in that sentiment towards the French nation, or, to speak more correctly, the French army, as personified in his Excellency the Count Randon and the other officers who displayed so much urbanity towards him as a tourist. Sooth to speak, his views are a little too French to afford us unmixed pleasure; and we should have been better satisfied had he exhibited rather less admiration for "the martial exploits of Bugeaud, Changarnier, De Lamoricière, and Bedeau"—albeit he deposes that they were "the theme of general admiration among the armies of Europe." What the armies of Europe may have thought of some of those exploits we are unable to say, and willingly defer to Captain Cave upon that point; but, so far as the general public was concerned, we know that they were, and still are regarded with a horror and indignation which time has done little to mitigate. This objection apart, we welcome this volume as a solid and valuable addition to modern history, and future historians will be grateful to Captain Cave for having brought within their reach, and dressed up in such attractive guise, the facts concerning the French campaigns in Africa.

A brief outline of these facts may not be unacceptable to the reader. We pass by a brief but sufficient retrospect of the past history of the country now called Algeria, and accounts of its geographical and other peculiarities; also a statement of the manner in which it became tributary to the Porte. These matters appear scarcely germane to our present purpose, and we proceed at once to the chapter which describes the final rupture between Hussein, the last Dey of Algiers, and France. This carries us as far back as 1815, when M. Deval was appointed Consul-General of France resident at Algiers. This gentleman seems to have been a person of varied accomplishments, but not very firm of purpose; at least he appears to have made many concessions to the Dey which had no other effect than that of exciting an appetite for more. At last, in the year 1826, a dispute arose between the Dey and M. Deval about some pecuniary matters, and the usual process in such disputes was not

departed from ; reproaches brought on recriminations, and these elicited rejoinders, until, at length, on the ever-memorable 27th of April, 1827, during a personal wrangle between Deval and the African potentate, the latter lost his temper so far as to strike the Frenchman with his fan, and order him to retire from his presence. With what a spark is a great fire kindled ! This was the event which lost Algeria to the Sublime Porte. The burning cheek of M. Deval, hot with shame, but still more inflamed by the effects of the viceregal fan, kindled up a flame which was destined to blaze for many a year—was destined, as we shall presently see, to burn with a lurid and deathly glare in the mouths of the caves of Dahra. Injured Menelaus ! much enduring Don Pacifico ! outraged captain of the lorchia ! what were your wrongs to the *terribra causa belli*—M. Deval's slap on the face ? And let it not be thought that Deval was the man to put up with such an affront. Disregarding the injunction to turn to his enemy the unsmitten cheek, this choleric son of Gaul appealed to his government, which, to do it credit, showed no disposition to be backward in testifying its " strong sense of the insult it had received," for on the 27th of April the fan visited the cheek of M. Deval, and on the 5th of June (just five weeks and four days after that event), the *Moniteur* announced that a squadron had sailed from Toulon, to demand satisfaction from the Dey of Algiers for the outrage committed on the representative of the nation." Is there not in this wonderful promptitude something suggestive of just a shadow of suspicion that Deval's face was but a mask behind which to conceal the real motive of the expedition ?

However that might have been, the squadron, which consisted of thirteen sail, did not prove to be eminently efficient. Commodore Collet, its commander, dictated certain terms to the Dey, which were at once rejected, and an inefficient blockade, which lasted nearly two years, commenced—a blockade which seems to have been evaded in a variety of ways, and was at length put an end to by the failure of an attack upon a single Algerine corsair, which ended in the loss of three boat-crews, the majority of whom were killed or sent prisoners to Algiers.

Next year, however, the French Government braced itself up for new efforts. A fleet consisting of more than a hundred sail, with gun and mortar boats, was fitted out at Toulon, and a military force of 30,410 infantry, 500 cavalry, and artillery comprising a regular siege train, forty-eight field pieces, and twenty-eight guns for mountain service, with 2,815 men and 1,246 horses, the whole under the command of the Count de Bourmont, was mustered to take part in the expedition. Such was the force with which France prepared to avenge the outrage upon Deval's face and the thousand other auxiliary wrongs which had arisen upon that not very dignified basis. The expedition started on the 25th of May, 1830, and the whole of the military was safely landed by the 18th of the following month. What followed is almost too well known to need repetition. The battle of Stoueli was fought, and ended in a victory to the French. Algiers itself was now at the mercy of the invading army, and fell without a blow. Having the wit to perceive that he was overmatched, Hussein surrendered at discretion, merely stipulating that the religion and customs of the inhabitants should be respected, and no soldier should be allowed to enter a mosque. The subsequent career of Hussein may soon be told. Captain Cave declares that when the invasion of Algeria was impending, a messenger was on the way from Constantinople with orders to strangle Hussein. However, threatened men live long, and Hussein was spared to enjoy a peaceful retreat to Naples, Leghorn, and Alexandria, where he died peacefully in 1838, leaving a very considerable private fortune behind him.

It were impossible and scarcely desirable for us to trace the long campaigns through all their details. The Count de Bourmont was recalled after the Revolution of July, and his place was filled by General Clauseau, the organiser of the Zouaves and of the Chasseurs à Cheval d'Afrique. Next year this military chief was replaced by General Berthéléme, who had to retire in his turn to make way for Savary, Due de Rovigo. Briefly as we are compelled to dismiss these distinguished names, it is not to be supposed that Captain Cave deals with them in like manner. On the contrary, he enters with great minuteness into the measures (if military expedients can be so called) and policy (if constant aggression can be dignified by such a term) of these generals.

It was about this time—that is to say, towards the end of 1832—that a remarkable personage appeared upon the stage, the celebrated Abd-el-Kader. Of the early history of this undoubtedly brave and able chieftain, Captain Cave gives an interesting account. His father was a pious marabout, who instilled into the mind of his son from early youth the idea that he was born to achieve great actions. This belief in his own destination seems to have exercised a potent influence over the career of Abd-el-Kader. On one occasion, when he formed part of a caravan travelling from Mecca to Bagdad, they came to the tomb of the great marabout of Islam, Sidi-Abd-el-Kader-el-Djelali :

A singular occurrence affecting Abd-el-Kader, is believed by the Arabs to have taken place at the burial-place of his namesake. It is related that when the pilgrims arrived there, overcome by fatigue and heat, as they were about to pass the threshold of the vault, a negro issued mysteriously from it, offering them dates, milk, and honey ; but no sooner had they eaten a single date than their hunger was satisfied. The following day, while Abd-el-Kader was leading the horses to their pasture, the same negro appeared before Mahy-ed-Din, and demanded of him in an authoritative tone, " where was the Sultan ? " " Sir," replied he, " there is no Sultan among us ; we are but poor pilgrims, fearing God, now on our way to Mecca." " The

Sultan," replied the negro, " is he whom you have sent into the plain with the horses, and is such a fitting employment for the great chief who will one day reign over the Arabs." The marabout warned him that these imprudent words would render them objects of suspicion to the Turks ; but the mysterious visitant completed his prophecy, by declaring that the reign of the Ottoman was drawing to a close. This tale, diligently circulated throughout North Africa, swelled into a popular belief, and is said to have attracted thousands to the banner of the Emir.

The prestige which Abd-el-Kader subsequently obtained in the Algerian war is now historical, and there is no more need to dwell upon it here than to follow him, through his triumphs and defeats, into the Château d'Amboise, and to his subsequent liberation by Napoleon III. We regret that we cannot pursue Captain Cave's narrative through all its gradations ; it is necessary, however, to be brief, and we come therefore at once to General Bugeaud, under whose proconsulate the sons of Louis Philippe won such glory. In May, 1843, the Duc d'Aumale performed the brilliant feat of taking the Smalah, or head-quarters of Abd-el-Kader—an exploit which involved the capture of the wardrobe and treasures, besides the numerous wives, courtiers, and followers of the Emir, not to mention the historical Jew whom Horace Vernet has represented clutching a bag of gold and running away with characteristic terror and avarice, into a corner of the picture, and who is said to bear such a striking resemblance to a member of one of the first financial families in Europe. On the 6th of August, in the same year, the gallant De Joinville bombarded Tangiers ; but " the fortifications were not much injured and no attempt was made at landing." Nine days afterwards, however, the Prince, far from being dispirited by the want of success, " bombarded and destroyed " the small town of Mogador ; after which a landing was effected *under the command of Captain Duquesne*, and the Prince " determined to dismantle the town batteries, which had been abandoned by the enemy." All these exploits were, however, thrown far into the shade by the gallantry which Colonel Pélissier, now Marshal and Ambassador of France, exhibited at the Caverns of Dahra. Captain Cave is moved, as every humane man must be, at these atrocious exploits ; but we cannot accept without some feeling of incredulity the explanation which he offers of the conduct of him whose name has ever, and will ever, be connected with it :

One of these columns under Colonel Pélissier was effecting the subjection of the inhabitants of the Ouled-Riah, who, on the 18th of June, being closely pressed, took refuge in some extensive caverns, used as dwellings by these people. Here the French blockaded them, and some of the soldiers threw lighted fagots before the entrance. The Colonel, it appears, made several attempts to persuade the besiegers to surrender ; but he was not successful, and more fagots were thrown in. Again the Colonel sent some Arabs to implore the inmates of the caverns to yield ; and, lastly, he sent a French officer, who was not enabled to perform his mission. The soldiers, exhausted and enraged at the obstinacy of their enemies, who resolutely held out in this trying position during two days and a night, renewed the fagots, and rendered the heat unbearable, on which loud and piercing shrieks were heard, followed by a silence broken only by the crackling of the fagots. The French then entered, and found about five hundred burnt dead bodies of men, women, and children. That this was an unpardonable atrocity, admitting no palliation, is sufficiently proved by the French themselves. The Count de Montalembert, Marshal Castellane, and the Prince de la Moskowa, expressed their abhorrence of it in the Chamber of Peers ; and the opposition press denounced it in strong terms, and compared it to the bloody deeds of the Spaniards in South America, in the fifteenth century. It appears that Colonel Pélissier was unable to check the ferocity of his troops, who, urged at the obstinate resistance they met with, became lost to the restraint of their officers. So numerous had been the instances of prisoners having been tortured, murdered, and mutilated, that it is not surprising that quarter should have been refused on this occasion ; but the reprisal by fire was extremely revolting, and does not admit of extenuation. The Caverns of Dahra will ever remain a standing monument of shame to all those who had any hand in this horrible transaction.

We particularly beg the attention of our readers to the passage which we have italicised. What ! are we to believe that the French army, so proud of its discipline and subordination to its officers, was in such a state that Colonel Pélissier was unable to exercise any control over his men, and that, *against his orders*, they perpetrated a deed which filled all Europe with horror, and set an inefaceable tarnish upon the French arms ? What record is there of the courts-martial and summary punishments that followed such an unpardonable breach of military law ? None. And if there were none, how can it be pretended for a moment that the Dahra infamy was not by the express orders of Pélissier himself ? To do such a thing is bad enough ; but how deep is the meanness of refusing to avow the responsibility ! When Mr. Cooper, the Deputy-Commissioner at Umritsur, revived the tragedy of the Black Hole upon some hundreds of sepoys in the Tower of Ujnalla, there was at least something sublime in the cynicism with which he avowed and gloried in the feat.

In December, 1847, Abd-el-Kader surrendered himself to the French, and that event, as Captain Cave records, " terminated the period of active resistance offered by the Arabs against the French." The phrase " active resistance " is certainly very significant, for it admits the existence of that passive resistance which the conquered people must continue to exercise against their conquerors long after the cannon and the sword have ceased to do their work. Captain Cave is, however, very enthusiastic about the benefits of French rule, and entertains but a poor opinion of the operation of Mahometan institutions. The latter may be bad enough, we admit, but let us ask what has the former done for France ? And if it has so used the mother country, what may it be expected to do for the colonies ? In its modern development, it has involved the nation within the meshes of an enormous debt, it has paralysed its vitality, it has robbed it of its liberty of thought and speech, and it has prostrated it at the foot of the military force. Has it done more than this for Algeria ? The three prime elements of French civilisation, the three grand results of French institutions, are a barrack, a theatre, and a *café* ; and all these, it is true, the French have given to Algeria. What more ? Military roads, it may be, and other concomitants of civilisation,

which the Arabs never wanted. The best example of the effects of a military colonisation may be found in the Roman occupation of England. What mighty works did they not achieve! What camps, roads, fortifications, and mines! And yet their tenure was as transitory as that of a soldier's tent, whose poles may be plucked up from the sand to-morrow, and no trace be found but the marks of occupation and the filthy litter left behind.

Whilst differing, as we do, on some important points, from the opinions which Captain Cave sustains, it is impossible to withhold our praise from the manner in which he has executed a work which is perfectly original, and in which he treads in the footsteps of no one. His work has a present interest, and will increase in value as time carries further from our sight the extraordinary events which it records.

WAS SHAKESPEARE A LAWYER?

Shakespeare's Legal Acquirements Considered. By JOHN LORD CAMPBELL, LL.D., F.R.S.E., in a Letter to J. Payne Collier, Esq., F.S.A. London: John Murray.

IT WOULD SCARCELY be possible to find a more unpopular proceeding than the endeavour to prove that the greatest of our poets and a hack attorney's clerk were one and the same person. It may be true, but it does not seem likely; and it is not pleasant if it be so. Several attempts have, at various times, been made by the legal fraternity to enrol Shakespeare in their profession; and certainly the dim and dusty pursuit would be marvellously redeemed if so brilliant a wit and so grand a poet could be proved to have sprung from it. Several of Shakespeare's commentators have been lawyers, and they have endeavoured indirectly to make the claim, but the attempt has culminated to a point when a Lord Chief Justice, in a work of a hundred and twenty pages, throws in the great weight of his evidence, if not of his decision, into the effort. Lord Campbell, we are bound to say, is as cautious in his book as on his bench when he comes to give his absolute judgment. He pleads carefully through a hundred pages, but when he sums up, then all other considerations fade away but the habitual and judge-like faculty of uttering a stern, relentless, and even self-condemning sentence. This is his final judgment:

To conclude my summing up of the evidence under this head, I say, if Shakespeare is shown to have possessed a knowledge of the law, which he might have acquired as clerk in an attorney's office in Stratford, and which he could have acquired in no other way, we are justified in believing the fact that he was a clerk in an attorney's office at Stratford, without any direct proof of the fact. Logicians and jurists allow us to infer a fact of which there is no direct proof, from facts expressly proved, if the fact to be inferred may have existed, if it be consistent with all other facts known to exist, and if facts known to exist can only be accounted for by inferring the fact to be inferred. But, my dear Mr. Payne Collier, you must not from all this suppose that I have really become an absolute convert to your side of the question. *Aeneas*, while in the shades below, for a time believed in the reality of all he seemed to see and to hear; but, when dismissed through the ivory gate, he found that he had been dreaming. I hope that my arguments do not "come like shadows, so depart." Still I must warn you that I myself remain rather sceptical. All that I can admit to you is that you may be right, and that while there is weighty evidence for you there is nothing conclusive against you. Resuming the judge, however, I must lay down that your opponents are not called upon to prove a negative, and that the *onus probandi* rests upon you. You must likewise remember that you require us implicitly to believe a fact, which, were it true, positive and irrefragable evidence in Shakespeare's own handwriting might be forthcoming to establish it. Not having been actually enrolled as an attorney, neither the records of the local court at Stratford, nor of the superior courts at Westminster, would present his name as being concerned in any suits as an attorney; but it might have been reasonably expected that there would have been deeds or wills witnessed by him still extant; and, after a very diligent search, none such can be discovered. Nor can this consideration be disregarded, that between Nash's *Epistle* in the end of the sixteenth century, and Chalmers's suggestion more than two hundred years after, there is no hint by his foes or his friends, of Shakespeare having consumed pens, paper, ink, and pounce in an attorney's office at Stratford.

Such is the conclusion his Lordship arrives at, and we think it a right one. But then, what becomes of all the arguments, and, we may ask, what necessity for the book? Not that we find fault with the noble author for writing it; for it is pleasant to see a severe logician and a hard-working dignitary relax in so innocent and so tasteful a manner; and it is certain that, whatever may be his qualifications as a critic, no one possesses in a higher degree than Lord Campbell the power of illustrating the argument from the stores of immense legal learning. But the truth is that judges seldom make good critics; perhaps because, being compelled to give but a few hours to the consideration of an important trial, they become habitually inclined to dispose of the most complex literary questions in a manner equally summary. This book is a remarkable example of this peculiarity. His Lordship has probably gone over the thirty-seven plays in part by deputy, which may account for his cutting off fourteen of the thirty-seven plays at one fell swoop, though a diligent search might undoubtedly have found references, and even something like evidence, bearing upon the question. Perhaps, however, the greatest error that can be laid to his Lordship's charge is, that he completely ignores the existence of a little book which runs *pari passu* with his own inquiry. It is scarcely three months since a Mr. William Rushton, of Liverpool, published a very modest pamphlet, entitled "Shakespeare, a Lawyer;" and in this unpretending work may be found all, and more than all, the quotations in Lord Campbell's work, with a full and able comment upon the arguments to be derived from them. In illustration, we need only point out the way Mr. Rushton commentates on the passage relating to *præmunire*, in which he dilates on the peculiarly legal mode in which Shakespeare uses his legal phraseology. He claims for the poet a knowledge, not only of the principles and practice of law of real property, but also of the common

law, and a thorough intimacy with the exact letter of the statute law. We all know that the legal interpretation of certain words is very different from their common acceptation; and it is chiefly in pointing out the technically professional use that Shakespeare makes of words, that Mr. Rushton rests his case. Lord Campbell uses the same argument, especially as regards the meaning and application of the word "purchase," though not in so full and satisfactory manner as it is dealt with by Mr. Rushton. This is certainly extraordinary; for, of course, no comparison can be instituted between the legal attainments of the men.

If humble "lay gents," as Lord Campbell terms the non-professors of the law, may venture an opinion, we should say that the issue has been but very imperfectly tried. That, supposing an amazing knowledge of minute law may be shown in Shakespeare's plays, it may be accounted for in many ways that have not been noticed by either of these legal commentators. Without adopting the brilliant and daring theory of the American lady (Miss Delia Bacon) that Lord Bacon, and Sir Walter Raleigh wrote the plays and gave them to William Shakespeare, the manager, it may safely be stated that we are still very ignorant of what he actually did write. We know he copied literally from North's "Plutarch;" he used the very words of innumerable romances, plays, and poems that preceded him; and we also know that the vast mass of miscellaneous literature that all the dramatists seized upon and appropriated, without the slightest acknowledgment—never setting themselves up as original writers, and scarcely as literary men—was the production of lawyers, priests, doctors, statesmen, and men of any profession, who threw into them all the *minutiae* of their several callings. In the tales, ballads, novels, his stories, dramas, and trials used by the player-folk, facts of all kinds were largely mingled, and most especially in the chronicles, where indictments, proclamations, and forms of all kinds—legal, military, and political—were set forth *verbatim*.

We are not disposed to say that in some of the time between Shakespeare's leaving school and his first supposed appearance as an actor-dramatist, he may not have earned his bread by assisting a lawyer. But until he was twenty-three years old little—indeed, nothing—positive is known of him but that he married early and imprudently. The traditions are all against him, and there seems more probability that he was wandering about with stage players and mummers than pursuing any prosaic and regular calling. Until, however, fresh facts are discovered, an acute attorney can but infer, and even a Lord Chief Justice can but speculate, upon our darling poet being a lawyer's clerk. One class of evidence, however—and that the very strongest—is to be derived from his undoubted and early poems, where there is a perverse and continued running into legal metaphor, which seems to be the unconscious working out of a daily enforced set of ideas; but to the poems Lord Campbell alludes but slightly, and Mr. Rushton not at all. To sum up the matter, without endeavouring to put "too fine a point upon it," we may say that this question, like every other connected with the marvellous writer, is shrouded in impenetrable mystery. Conjecture perpetually hovers round the poet, but we seem doomed never to know anything decisively or minutely of the man.

WHO INVENTED THE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE?

Who Invented the Locomotive Engine? With a Review of Smiles's Life of Stephenson. By OSWALD DODD HEDLEY. London: Ward and Lock.

WHO WROTE "Hamlet" and "Macbeth"? Whose pen gave birth to the Waverley Novels? Who invented the Locomotive Steam-Engine? These are questions which to have put some years ago would have aroused suspicion as to the sanity of the querist; for who would not have answered them with the three names, Shakspere, Scott, Stephenson? Yet Delia Bacon gravely puts forth the claims of her great namesake and of Raleigh to the authorship of the first; specious arguments have been put forward to transfer the second from the Knight of Abbotsford to his military brother in Canada; and now Mr. Oswald Dodd Hedley is for tearing the laurel from the brows of George Stephenson, stonily grim and muscular as he looks in the hall at Euston-square Station, and claims the honour due to this, perhaps the greatest of all modern inventions, for his dead father, Mr. William Hedley, late mining engineer at Wylam Colliery.

We must confess, that after a careful perusal of his case, we are more inclined towards the story of Mr. Hedley than we were towards those of Miss Bacon and Captain Scott. Here there is certainly a good—nay, as far as the facts are before the world, an irrefragable case—and unless it can be shown that the author of this tractate has falsified dates and perverted facts, the verdict of all logical minds must be that George Stephenson, great engineer as he was, claimed a larger share in the adaptation of the locomotive engine to meet the requirements of society than was his due.

And let it, in the first place, be stated that Mr. Hedley does not attempt to deny for one moment the greatness of Stephenson's genius, or the importance of the improvements which he undoubtedly effected in the manufacture of the locomotive. What he claims for his father is the discovery of that principle which was the first great stride towards adapting the locomotive to great powers of traction, and which has hitherto been popularly attributed to George Stephenson—namely, the principle that gravity and friction were sufficient to enable the engine to draw after it a far heavier weight than its own. Before

the discovery of this great truth, tooth-wheels with rack-rails and other equally clumsy contrivances were deemed necessary to enable a locomotive to drag a train of waggon after it; and it must be obvious, even to the most unmechanical, that such contrivances could never have led to the present development of railway traffic, both as to power of carriage and speed; and it follows of necessity that the discoverer of such an improvement as smooth rails and wheels is entitled to a very high place among the fathers of that wonder of the world, the modern Railway. There are other matters which Mr. Hedley claims for his father; but, for the present, we shall confine ourselves to the great question above stated.

In 1805, Mr. William Hedley was appointed mining engineer at a colliery called Wylam, near the river Tyne. At this time waggon drawn by horses upon wooden rails furnished the means of deporting the coal from the mine to the river's bank, and the first thing suggested by Mr. Hedley was the substitution of cast-iron rails for wooden ones; an improvement which enabled one horse to draw two waggon, where one only was drawn before. This, however, appeared to be far from the limit of mechanical science, and Mr. Hedley's attention was directed to Trevithick's invention, in 1802, of a traction engine, and he was immediately seized with an ambition to improve upon the same. Trevithick's engine, however, was very rude indeed; for the inventor proposed to overcome the want of adhesion of the wheels upon the rails by using "projecting heads of nails, bolts, or cross-grooves, or in case of a hard pull to cause a lever, bolt, or claw to project through the rim of one or both of the said wheels, to take hold of the ground." In 1809, the proprietor of the Wylam Colliery, a gentleman named Blackett, wrote to Trevithick about the engine, but the latter replied that he had "declined the business," which must be construed to mean that he did not see his way to any further material improvement in the locomotive. Upon this, Hedley set to work; but he was not the only one in England whose inventive mind was bent upon this problem. In 1811 (as Mr. Dunn, the Government Inspector of Mines, informs us), Mr. Blenkinsop, of Middleton, near Leeds, took out a patent for an engine to be worked by toothed wheels upon a rack-rail. In the following year, Mr. W. Chapman patented a plan for extending a chain along the centre of the railway, with grooved wheels to the engine, around which the chain was led. The same authority also declares that to operate by friction and gravity had not yet occurred to any one until the late William Hedley conceived the idea and took out a patent for the invention, dated 13th March, 1813. To this opinion Mr. Dunn adds: "IN JUSTICE, THEREFORE, TO MR. HEDLEY, HE IS ENTITLED TO THE HONOUR OF BEING THE INVENTOR OF LOCOMOTION ON THE PRESENT PRINCIPLE."

Now it was not until 1814 that George Stephenson first fitted up at Killingworth Colliery, an engine on precisely the same principle. It may be said, to be sure, that this engineer may have conceived the idea independently of Hedley; but in order to accept that hypothesis we must believe that he remained in ignorance of one of the greatest strides in machinery that had ever been made for more than a year after it became public—for Hedley's engine was at work on the Wylam Railroad in the early part of 1813. But even this poor argument is knocked away by the fact that Wylam is distant from Killingworth, where George Stephenson was the engineer, but a very few miles; and it is not credible that proprietors, miners, and Stephenson himself, remained in ignorance of what was going on in the light of day at a neighbouring colliery. The discovery of the smooth rails and wheels would perhaps have been of little service but for the improvements subsequently made in the speedy and sufficient generation of steam. In this direction also the inventive genius of Hedley was at work, and he effected important improvements in it. For the present, however, we must confine ourselves to the question originally posed; yet we cannot resist the temptation of turning out of the way for a moment to quote an amusing account of some of the external difficulties with which Mr. Hedley had to contend in introducing his "travelling-engine," or "dillies," (as the miners called them) upon the Wylam Colliery Railway:

After the orifice of the pipe in the chimney had been contracted, the sparks frequently flew out with such velocity as to set the hedges and grass on fire in the summer time; and on one occasion, in the year 1825, they ignited a fine hedge; the occupier of the property came with a fowling-piece, and threatened to shoot the drivers, who were so alarmed that they refused to go down with the engine, and a person had to go from the colliery and appease the wounded feelings of the party, or, as it was termed, to make peace. Shortly after this, a stack of corn standing at some distance from the railway, in the Newburn Half Acres, was also set on fire by the issuing sparks. It was at Wylam, in the small chimney, that the value of the blast was ascertained, and not elsewhere. To further conciliate the way-leave proprietor, two fixed points were determined upon, between which firing was disallowed both on the outward and homeward journey, thus putting the engine on good behaviour in front of his house. This, to some extent, had the desired effect.

It is certainly very strange that in the face of such evidence as is here set forth, the world has persisted in attributing the invention of smooth wheels and rails to Stephenson, and has as consistently ignored the existence of Hedley. When Dr. Lardner delivered a course of lectures upon railroads at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1836 (upon what and where has not Dr. Lardner lectured?), he attributed the credit of the invention to Mr. Stephenson. Mr. Hedley was then alive, and addressed to the learned sciolist a letter, in which he stated his claims to the invention. A copy of this letter appeared in all the Newcastle papers; but, although he was in the very locality where the facts had taken place, and where investigation must have been conclusive, the Doctor made no reply either by way of affirmation or retraction. In 1844, at the opening of the Newcastle and Darlington Railway, Lord Ravensworth (then the Hon. Mr. Liddell, M.P.)

stated, *in the presence of Stephenson himself*, that he was the inventor of the smooth wheel, and Stephenson did not deny it. William Hedley, it would seem, was then dead; but his son Thomas, the brother of the author of this defence of his father's name, wrote an indignant letter to the *Newcastle Journal*, asserting his father's claim to the invention, and to this letter no answer was returned. Under these circumstances, we think that we may fairly conclude, at least until good cause to the contrary has been shown, that the late William Hedley was the inventor of the great principle by which the traction power of the modern locomotive is derived. In the verbiage of Westminster Hall, we may at least allow Mr. Oswald Dodd Hedley, "to take a rule *nisi*." Unless that can be discharged, it must remain upon the record that George Stephenson, at any rate his eulogists, claimed more honour than was his due; and as the measure to which he was justly entitled was large, he can well afford to transfer some portion of it to the memory of William Hedley.

The latter portion of this volume is occupied by a review of Mr. Smiles's "Life of Stephenson," the intention of which is, like the preceding part, to transfer the credit of these inventions from Stephenson to Hedley. The work of Mr. Smiles was highly eulogistic of Stephenson, and, like all eager panegyrists, he possibly did not examine his authorities too closely. This review very clearly shows that, so far at least as these inventions were concerned, he relied entirely upon the authority of Wood's work on railroads, which was first published in 1825, and contained the assertion, but no proof, that Stephenson was the inventor. As, however, we do not care to go over the same ground twice, it seems scarcely necessary to follow this dissection of Mr. Smiles, and we shall, therefore, conclude by recommending a perusal of this little volume to all whose curiosity may be excited by this exceedingly interesting moot point.

BULWER'S LAST NOVEL.

What will he do with it? By PISISTRATUS CAXTON. 4 vols. London and Edinburgh: Blackwood and Sons. 1859.

THE LATER LITERARY CAREER of Sir Edward Lytton remarkably illustrates the power of self-recovery which exists in all of us, and points a moral quite as effective as any worked out in the most ethical of his long series of novels. After fully twenty years of varied exertion, more or less successful, in the arena of authorship, Sir Edward Lytton seemed to have reached the lowest point in the history of his fame. "Falkland," the earliest of his prose fictions, the germ of his celebrated "Pelham," was published in 1827. Two decades later, in 1847, appeared "Lucretia, or the Children of Night." In the blaze of Mr. Dickens's popularity, and the dawning light of Mr. Thackeray's appearance, the star of the author of "Pelham" was already waning, and at that time of political excitement, what interest the public could feel in fictions of the Bulwer school, was concentrated on the brilliant and vivid political novels of Mr. Disraeli. If, in the drawing-rooms of Mayfair at least, the sentimental Mr. Ernest Maltravers could have held his own against Mr. Pickwick, and the meek Alice have outshone Becky Sharp, neither had a chance when contrasted with Coningsby, ardent son of the aristocracy, or of Sybil, picturesque and sympathetic daughter of the people. It was at this perilous crisis of his reputation that Sir Edward Lytton, determined to produce an excitement of some kind, published his "Lucretia." It was a tale of poisoning and continuous horror, in the worst style of the worst Parisian novelists; scarcely would Eugène Sue or Alexandre Dumas have owned it. Its failure was prompt, inevitable, and so complete that the sorrowful author even took the strange step of openly appealing for a mitigation of sentence, in "A Word to the Public," long since forgotten. Some men would have thrown up their cards, and retired from novel-writing in disgust. Not so, Sir Edward. In 1847, he was at once the rejected of the Lincoln constituency and of the London critics. In literature, as in politics, he resolved to try again; he has succeeded in the one as in the other. His first impulse was to return to the department of historical romance in which earlier triumphs had been achieved. "Harold, the Last of the Saxon Kings" was sent forth as a pendant to "The Last of the Barons." This, however, was but a temporary expedient. Carefully looking about for a new public, and tasking his own still latent powers to the uttermost, he produced the story of the "Caxtons." The revulsion in his favour was instantaneous. Domestic circles, where the name of Bulwer had formerly been tabooed, were full of the "charming Caxtons." Mammies permitted their daughters to read it, and young ladies spoke of it without fear to their partners in the dance. *Blackwood's Magazine*, which had the honour of introducing to the public the author of "Pelham" and "Paul Clifford" in his new character of a pure, a virtuous, and a domestic novelist, shared in the success of the exhibition, and naturally encouraged another performance. In the pages of *Maga* "My Novel" followed "The Caxtons," and "What will he do with it?" has followed "My Novel." The critics are in ecstasies. Mr. Pelham the dandy is now Pisistratus Caxton. Strange metamorphosis! only less strange than that which has converted the Radical Reformer of 1832 into the Conservative county member who, in 1859, officiates as her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Of the three novels of the "Caxton-period," as, in imitation of the Germans, the later section of Sir Edward Lytton's authorship has been affectionately termed, "What will he do with it?" reminds us most of some

of his earlier works. The vagabond and criminal elements enter more largely into its composition. There is less of repose and domesticity, more of melodramatic incident and startling characterisation. But it presents the same contrast to those earlier works of the author which made his name a bye-word and a reproach with the moral and religious reading public. The "first" ruffian of the story is not invested with the romantic halo which hung about that refined highwayman, Paul Clifford. The accomplished scholar, who in cynical retirement muses on human life and destiny, has no murder on his conscience, like the interesting Mr. Eugene Aram. Rebellion against society and against the law as administered at the Old Bailey is not traced to and excused by the falsity of our social arrangements, as in "Night and Morning." Sir Edward seems to have profited by an epigrammatic saying of his favourite Schiller. "Would you please both saint and sinner," said the German poet, "paint sin, but paint the tormenting devil which dogs the sinner." The sinner may read with interest "What will he do with it?" for its many animated pictures of life, especially in the regions from which used to be peopled those Australian colonies over which, in Downing-street, Sir Edward Lytton now presides. The saint may view with satisfaction the triumph of virtue over vice, the reward bestowed on constancy and goodness, and the punishment copiously awarded to wrong-doing. In this respect, "What will he do it?" is a wholesome book. But in its construction and in the absorbing interest of its mere story, it reminds us of earlier fictions much more than of "The Caxtons," or of "My Novel." The plot, intricate but exciting, developing itself slowly, with just glimpses enough of its *dénouement* to pique without satisfying curiosity, has been a work of great and successful labour. The author's utmost skill indeed was needed to carry the reader through four volumes of a fiction not particularly distinguished, as a whole, by eminence in the portraiture of manners or of character.

Shall we say it frankly? Sir Edward Lytton cannot create a consistent and natural character that will bear the test of the scrutiny afforded by the deliberate perusal of a book. His genius or talent appears to us eminently melodramatic one. On the stage, with its lights, its rapid movement, its artificial conditions, and the little time for criticism which it gives, his powers are displayed to the utmost advantage. There, his strongly marked but unnatural personages get on admirably, thanks to a telling dialogue, effective situations, and a skilful plot. "Richelieu" and the "Lady of Lyons" are two of the best of our acting plays. But in prose fiction Sir Edward is of the stage, stagey. The "one idea" of his chief characters is too much for us when carried through four volumes. One of the leading personages of the present story, for instance, is a hearty, honest, ingenuous English gentleman, with a blackguard son. The son robs his father's employer, under circumstances which throw suspicion on the father himself. Rather than render up to justice his scamp of a son, who has not a single redeeming quality, and for whom the father himself does not appear to entertain any foolish fondness, the silly parent pleads guilty to the felony, and suffers in silence a felon's doom. On his release from prison he rambles about the world with the seeming heroine of the tale, little Sophy, whom he supposes to be his grand-daughter. He is now a strolling player, now an exhibitor of a wonderful dog, and latterly he earns a livelihood by basket-making. He will do anything rather than avow his own innocence, and thus compromise his son. The combination of low employments and a degraded position with the bearing and dignity of a gentleman is as skilfully managed as it can be, and "Gentleman Waife" will, we doubt not, have many admirers. But is his conduct probable enough to be made one of the chief elements in an elaborate novel? We doubt it; for there is not even parental love to make "Gentleman Waife" persist in a life-long sacrifice of himself to his worthless offspring. Two persons, indeed, sacrifice themselves to Jasper Waife, the villain of the book, an unmitigated, unredeemed, vulgar villain, whose only possible attraction is that of an originally handsome person. To save, to reform, to make her own, this precious specimen of humanity, who has broken her heart, blighted her life, who rejects her affection, and spurns her kindness, Arabella Crane devotes her life and her fortune. The book almost closes with a picture of her nursing the ruffian, bedridden for the remainder of his life with paralysis, and growling at the hand which feeds and tends him. Yet this accomplished and well-conditioned spinster is satisfied because the paralytic ruffian at last is hers! Here, however, woman's affection comes into play, and who shall predicate its limits? The improbability, though great, is not so gross as in the other case. And it must be owned, the character and conduct of Arabella Crane, once the lively and pretty, now the grim iron-grey, sleepless, ubiquitous, persistent guardian of Jasper Waife, is painted with a literary power that is inevitably impressive. Jasper himself is simply repulsive.

The true heroine of the story is not Sophy, who from the early sphere of a strolling player, passed into the patronising hands of a great countess, and is the ordinary beautiful, affectionate, and perfect young lady of novels. Nor is the true hero Lionel Haughton, the high-spirited and noble-hearted young gentleman of a *genus* which is familiar to us, and who, falling in love with Sophy at a fair-theatre, when she is twelve years old, marries her, after an immense deal of trouble, at the end of the fourth volume. The true hero is a certain Mr. Guy Darrell, a successful lawyer who had risen to be a successful statesman, and who fancies himself jilted by a young lady, afterwards, as Countess of Montfort, female head of the great house of Vipont, the nursery of cabinet ministers. Of course,

the jilting was a delusion; of course, the afterward Lady Montfort, *née* Lindsay, was made to believe that Mr. Darrell was faithless, while he was deluded into believing her to be so. Of course, she pines amid her "marble halls," and he in the misanthropic solitude to which he has condemned himself. Of course, too, after Lord Montfort dies, things are cleared up, but not without immense difficulty, and Mr. Darrell at last marries her ladyship. This section of the story leads us into "higher spheres." The great House of Vipont, steadily aggrandizing itself through centuries by taking the winning side, always talking of the "Crisis" (in capital letters), when a ministry comes in which does not include one of its own members, is very amusingly and satirically described. Few readers of the description will remember or care to remember that Sir Edward Lytton published a pamphlet, seriously, not satirically, entitled "The Crisis," when Sir Robert Peel first became premier, and the Viponts of those days were in terror—or that the success of this pamphlet was shrewdly suspected to have helped him to his baronetcy. Let bye-gones be bye-gones—the Viponts are capital, and it is for them that we have chiefly to thank the existence of Lady Montfort, who is a pensive beauty like another. Once, to satisfy his ancestral pride by the accession of offspring, the austere and disappointed Mr. Darrell rushes up to town, and re-enters society with matrimonial intent. This, too, gives scope, for some excellent description not altogether satirical. Sir Edward Lytton has not Mr. Disraeli's sweeping contempt for the social system, founded by the descendants of those "Franks spawned in a northern marsh." He relishes and sympathises with the success that Englishmen prize, whether it be political, professional, or literary. Cabinet making and the parliamentary arena are no trifles in his eyes. We wish that we could quote the passage which describes Guy Darrell contemplating once more, from the Speaker's gallery, the old stage of his triumphs, while a whisper that he is present runs through "the House." Englishmen, on the whole, like their writers to respect "the institutions of the country." Sir Edward admires a great parliamentary debater or a great lawyer, and cannot think a cabinet minister contemptible, even though a Vipont. Mr. Dickens's hits at the Circumlocution office may have told as they deserved to tell, and Mr. Thackeray's satirical descriptions of public men have been widely relished; yet we suspect that not the least generally pleasing feature of Sir Edward Lytton's new work will be the evident regard he entertains for the classes and persons by which and whom his countrymen choose to be governed.

In style, "What will he do with it?" is, for the most part, tranquil and equal,—if not simple, at least as simple as can be expected from its author. The "pribble-prabbles, look you, and affectations" of the old Bulworean days; the adjectives converted into substantives and decorated with initial capitals, are not wholly wanting, but they are comparatively rare. Sir Edward seems to have been bent on telling his story skilfully and effectively, and, except in some prefatory headings to his chapters, he seldom obscures his own personality on his readers. It is as a striking story of great, cleverly-contrived, and wonderfully-sustained interest that "What will he do with it?" is most remarkable. To the novel reader, in these dull days of fiction, it must be a god-send. Nor will the more serious and reflective pass it by, although it has no direct political application, and was completed, as an advertisement of the publishers announces, before its author became a cabinet minister. It is not every day that the acceptance of the seals of the Colonial Office is precluded by the publication of a novel. Perhaps, had Sir Edward Lytton foreseen what was about to happen, he would not have made Jasper Waife reject with disdain the offer of a competency in—Australia!

THE ANGLO-SAXON CHURCH.

The History and Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Church. By JOHN LINGARD, D.D. London: Dolman.

DR. LINGARD has long been favourably known as a writer on English history, less partial than writers of his religious faith usually are, and more willing than usual to listen to the opposite side of the question at issue. Hence his books have met with general favour; and it may be safely said that he has done more good to the cause of the Church of Rome thereby than a host of the writers who have denounced our Reformed Church, and held out little hope of salvation to its adherents. But while giving Dr. Lingard a full share of credit for all honesty of purpose, we must never lose sight of the fact that he is a writer bound by conviction to the Papacy, and seeing in it the perfection of clerical rule in direct descent from the Saviour himself. However conscientious such an author may be, and however desirous of treating the great question of religious government with candour, it is an impossibility for him not to be guided in a great degree, and perhaps insensibly to himself, by the evidence that tells for him, and to lower or despise all that tells against him. Now this theme—the Anglo-Saxon Church—is just one that places him in such a position. Writers fully as competent (we will not say, though we might, more so) have long since decided the important historic fact of the existence of a pure apostolic Christian Church in Britain long before the advent of the monk Augustine, whose pretensions were opposed by the native clergy, and whose endeavours to place that Church under the rule and taxation of the Bishop of Rome were boldly and manfully met; but were unfortunately unsuccessful in the long struggle for mastery.

Archbishop Parker, in the days of Elizabeth, was a strenuous advocate for the study of our Anglo-Saxon history, then most disgracefully neglected; and that learned and exemplary prelate spared no exertion and pains to stimulate the study, and make its consequences better known. He felt, and felt justly, that the simple history of the primitive Christian Church in England was, in its unpretending honesty, overlaid, obscured, or nullified in the narratives of the monkish historians, who universally combined to laud St. Augustine as a monk who came to a pagan country and first made known the truths of the Gospel. This monstrous assertion, boldly propagated, continued unquestioned as it was repeated for centuries, until modern scholarship looked beyond monkish annalists, and saw the ancient faith of Britain in the calm of its unpretentious purity.

It is in the nature of things that a simple and unaggressive faith, and one that grew quietly in times far remote, should leave less of written record than that which came to destroy it, armed with powers from Pope and King, and ultimately lording it for almost thousand years over the land and its literature; for the records of the monks naturally begin with Augustine, and their writings were the only literature available. Dr. Lingard dismisses in a very few pages the whole of this important period. He speaks of its history as vague and fragmentary—but so is history generally at that era—yet from what we have must we judge only; and we shall do away with our records altogether if we “despise the day of small things.” One line of simple fact in a Saxon record is worth a page of gloss from a fourteenth-century monastery. The early records of our Church in England are just as good as those of Rome in Italy: there is no difference in the history of a poor and persecuted sect. In whatever place we search for their evidences, we must be content to take them as they come to us, in fragmentary relics. What have we more of the sects who have borne persecution in comparatively recent times? The pen or the press might then have aided in preserving more; but dominant power has more fascination for their employ than obscurity and suffering, particularly when power teaches that truth is a libel.

We are not disposed to unnecessarily blame Dr. Lingard for taking the view he does of the early British Church; he naturally sees in it a crude and ill-formed establishment—he doubtless sees the same thing in the modern Anglican Church. This is, of course, the result of education and belief. But we merely wish to assure him that it is quite as easy to dwell on evidence he sometimes dismisses, as it is for him to rest on that which tells only for his own theory. As in general history we find characters delineated as just and clement; or tyrannic and traitorous; according to the interpretations put by writers who insist on one class of documentary evidence to the abnegation of another, still more in religious history do we find the same tendencies. The only way to arrive at something like just conclusions is to read both sides and examine the evidence adduced by both; but time and a studious mind is requisite for this, few possess it, readers must pin faith on their authors, and hence we shall ever have old prejudices among us; the battle of truth is to be fought and re-fought while human nature exists.

Dr. Lingard's book has a peculiar value from his intimate acquaintance with the tenets and usages of the Romish Church. He can, consequently, speak, and speak clearly and authoritatively, where writers less conversant must doubt. His picture of the early monastic establishment is, consequently, complete and satisfactory, more so than any that we know of. Their religious foundations were many and splendid; the convents were particularly wealthy, and frequently presided over by the noblest ladies of the land; thus Alswithe, the queen-widow of Alfred the Great ruled the Abbey of St. Mary at Winchester, in which she was succeeded by other noble ladies, who carried with them something of their birthright in regal state. When Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester, was somewhat shocked at the costly dressing of the Abbess Edith, the daughter of King Edgar, and told her the spouse she had chosen delighted not in worldly pomp, “it is the heart which he demands;”—the lady at once assented, but added, with feminine tact and wit, “My heart I have given him, and, as he possesses it, he will not be offended with external pomp.”

The chapters on religious practices are characterised by much clearness; nor does Dr. Lingard at all attempt to deny some share of credulity to the early Church, “a predisposition to invest every unexpected or wished-for event with a supernatural character—to see in it the evident handiwork of the Almighty.” We quote as much as relates to the composition of miracles and legends at this period, as an instance of Dr. Lingard's philosophic and sensible style; in which he contrasts admirably with some credulous men of our own High Church party:

A dream often would be taken for a vision or a warning from Heaven; a conjecture, afterwards verified by the event, be converted into a prophecy; an occurrence in conformity with the object of their prayer, he pronounced a special interposition of the Divine power; and narratives of distant and surprising cures, he admitted without inquiry, and on the mere testimony of the relaters. It cannot be denied that this remark will apply to many of the facts recorded as miracles in our ancient writers. Their previous disposition of mind has led them into error; it was, however, an error of the head, not of the heart; one which might argue a want of science and discernment, but not of religion and piety. There was also another cause which contributed to the composition of many among those legends, which no one can read at the present day without a smile at the profound credulity of the writers. Men at that time lived in a state of comparative isolation; of the matters which happened around them, they could obtain no information but from the casual arrival of strangers; and the resources which the press, by the multiplication of books, now offers to the idle, had then no existence. Hence, to relieve the monotony of conversation, they received and repeated with avidity every tale which reached them; the

more it interested the imagination and the feelings, the more acceptable it was to the hearers; a taste for the marvellous was generated, and traditions of long standing, as well as stories of more recent date, were often committed to writing as facts by men who, if they had learned to doubt and examine, would have considered them as fictions or exaggerations.

The difficulties attending St. Augustine's attempts to induce the Welsh clergy to succumb to Romish rule are well and honestly narrated by our author. Their opposition was most uncompromising; and when the Saint “reasoned, intreated, reproved in vain;” he then attempted a miracle and succeeded, but they were “confounded but not convinced,” and ultimately refused his authority. “For,” said they, “if we once yield he will trample us under foot.” Dr. Lingard scarcely deals so fairly with another great man, St. Dunstan, whose brutality to the Queen Elsgive is palliated by a doubt cast on the honour of the lady; there cannot be a doubt that the prefix *Saint* can scarcely apply to such priests as Dunstan and Odo, who “branded in the face” the unfortunate lady, transported her to Ireland, and on her return captured her again, “severed the muscles of her legs, and caused her death.” The lives of such “saints” might in more recent days have ended with “martyrdom” at the Old Bailey.

The smaller series of essays which form the appendix to our author's book, places in a clear form many subjects of interest. We are especially pleased that he comes to a different conclusion than Mr. Wright on the truthfulness of Asser's works, the contemporary biographer of King Alfred; for to destroy the credit of that work would be to deprive the world of the most interesting picture of his life and reign, and abrogate the fame of one of the greatest names in history. The essay on the value of Saxon moneys is complete and satisfactory; and we name it especially to show that Dr. Lingard has well studied every section of his subject, and all that is connected therewith. And though we may differ with him in some of his deductions, and cannot possibly allow him to demolish the early Saxon Christians in favour of St. Augustine, we cheerfully accord all honour where it is due to his labours, which are characterised by the proper feeling of gentlemanly scholarship.

OWEN MEREDITH'S POEMS.

The Wanderer. By OWEN MEREDITH. London: Chapman and Hall. THE SON of one of the greatest living English novelists has thought fit to hide his name under the pseudonym “Owen Meredith.” It may be that the idea which suggested and still maintains this concealment is one based on true manliness. What if Owen Meredith scorns to let his young and unpledged fame rest for succour on the broad breast of a father's splendid reputation? What if he desires that the merit of his verse alone should be his passport to the applause of his countrymen? Many, doubtless, know for what name this pseudonym stands, but as every reader does not know it we shall abide by Owen Meredith, and let his verses speak for themselves.

Some complaints were made when “Clytemnestra” appeared, that Owen Meredith had trod too nicely in the trail of one, if not two, favourite poets. We cannot deny that there was enough evidence to show that Browning and Tennyson had walked before, but not that Owen Meredith had followed a leader less from weakness than from admiration. With some interest we have waited to see whether the faltering step would grow firm, and the uncertain idea shine forth at length beautiful as a fixed star. Are we yet satisfied? No. Not that we think Owen Meredith is a borrower of ideas, but his style cannot be said to be distinct from what has gone before. Take the following, which will always have a charm; but is it not as if a wave of music came back to us from the shores of the past? Do not the voices of two poets mingle with the strain?

But there is no hand in mine, no hand in mine,
Nor any tender cheek against me prest:
O stars that o'er me shine, I pine, I pine, I pine,
With hopeless fancies hidden in an ever-hungering breast.

A minstrel often adopts the style of a predecessor because it comes nearest his idea of excellence. Whether it is wise to do so is quite another question. There is a limit—though not as yet defined—to human intellect, but what is called an original idea is not unfrequently only an old thought in a novel dress. A new *manner* often establishes the fame of a new poet, and it has this advantage, that such a poet is one whom you cannot “damn” with the ingenuity of comparisons. Owen Meredith has certainly grown more self-reliant, and more he will continue to grow, for we think he has the courage as well as the sensibilities of genius. His present volume contains enough poetry for the stock in trade of a dozen ordinary poets. His subjects have local divisions, such as the *Wanderer* “In Italy,” “In France,” “In England,” &c. The character of the poetry is not so marked or defined as might be supposed from such a classification. Some slight characteristics may be traced to each division, but not obviously so when it is considered that each nation is more or less distinct from another, as Italy and passion, France and fashion, England and fact. Of love, not generic, but particular, each portion of the book abounds, and the result is that we have passages of unusual tenderness. We will not enter too curiously into the question whether it is necessary for a poet to feel, in order to give us some of the pangs of feeling. If such *must* be, we should prefer cracking stones on a parish road in ignorant contentment, to the mental possession of such exquisite torments. One of the characters in the play of “Macbeth” exclaims “give sorrow words,” and Owen Meredith has profited by the advice. His heart beats with an everlasting regret—regret for some lost treasure. He seems

even to mount to his highest heaven of song only to drop with a cry of anguish, as a lark' would who looked down on her lowly nest and found her young ones snatched away. Here is the key to his soul :

My wild song will go wandering
Too wantonly down paths a private pain
Hath trodden bare.

Still the same mournful cry :

If to have wept, and wildly; to have loved
Till love grew torture, to have grieved
till grief
Became a part of life; if to have proved
The want of all things; if, to draw
relief

And again :

I know now, little Ella, what the flowers
Said to you then, to make your cheek
so pale;
And why the blackbird in our laurel
borders
Sings to you only; and the poor, pink
snail
Fear'd less your step than those of the
May shower.
It was not strange those creatures loved
you so.
And told you all. 'Twas not so long ago
You were yourself a bird, or else a flower.

And yet again :

Where are the violets of vanish
years?
The sunsets Rachel watch'd by Laban's
well?
Where is Fidele's face? where Juliet's
tears?
There comes no answer. There is none
to tell.

All this is very beautiful—the beauty of a martyrdom which suffers and prays. "The whole affair is a sham," says a hard-natured friend at our elbow. Very likely, but in this sense Shakspere "shammed" Lear, and yet it is so like truth that we weep. He must be a real poet who can so sham.

If we were asked to point out those portions of "The Wanderer" which show the most independence of style, the richest and fullest flow of language, and the most symbolical significance, we should point to the Prologue and the Epilogue. When Owen Meredith climbs up to the sunny region of a smile, as he sometimes does even to the perpetration of an anticlimax, we like him perhaps better than in any other mood. A man must indeed be a dull dog who cannot be funny or jubilant at times. Grief gains pathos by walking, at least in a book, in the company of her sister Joy. We think we could enjoy "Hamlet" all the more if we knew that Grimaldi was ready to come on the stage after the Dane had been decently buried. Now, with respect to Owen Meredith, we have the fun in such pieces as "See-Saw," and the jubilation in such as "The Magic Land." We can just find room for the latter :

By woodland belt, by ocean bar,
The full south breeze our foreheads
fann'd,
And under many a yellow star,
We dropp'd into the Magic Land.
There every sound and every sight
Means more than sight and sound
elsewhere!
Each twilight star a two-fold light;
Each rose a double redness, there.
By ocean bar, by woodland belt,
Our silent course a syren led,
Till dark in dawn began to melt,
Through the wild wizard work o'er-head.
A murmur from the violet vales!
A glory in the goblin dell!

Will any one say Owen Meredith is not a poet? If passion, and fervour, and intellect, ever renewing the beautiful even in the shadow of suffering, and language rippling musically up to the marge of rhyme as waves break in murmurs on the beach, be indications of the true poet, we have them all here. We could have quoted passages which would have more distinctly shown the power of the minstrel, but none perchance that so clearly defined his mood. A true poet has spoken, one in whom emotion yearns, or seems to yearn, for a response. His book may yet find it him—find it through the fervency of his own prayer :

Wherefore I do pray
My book may lie upon no learn'd shelves,
But that in some deep summer eve, perchance,
Some woman, melancholy-eyed, and pale,
Whose heart, like mine, hath suffered, may this tale
Read by the soft light of her own romance.

HOMER IN BLANK VERSE.

The Iliad of Homer : Translated into Blank Verse. By ICHABOD CHARLES WRIGHT, M.A., Translator of Dante, late Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. Books I. to VI. Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.

MR. GLADSTONE, in one of the ponderous volumes which embody, though in a somewhat diluted form, a vast amount of knowledge respecting Homer, asserts that the Bard of Chios has no real competitors or partners except Dante and Shakspere. The Italian poet of this illustrious trio Mr. Wright has already "done into English" with very considerable success; and we have here a first instalment of a translation of the great epic poem of Greece. The author in his preface says that, "fully concurring in the opinion recently given by Mr. Gladstone in his

From poetry for passion, this avail
I lack no title to my crown. The
sea
Hath sent up nymphs for my society,
The mountains have been moved to hear
my wail.

And, little Ella, you were pale because
So soon you were to die. I know that
now,
And why there ever seemed a sort of
gaze
Over your deep blue eyes and sad
young brow.
You were too good to grow up, Ella, you,
And be a woman such as I have known!
And so upon your heart they put a
stone,
And left you, dear, amongst the flowers
and dew.

What we go questioning, till our mouths
are stopt
By a clod of earth. Ask of the flan-
gent sea.
The wild wind wailing through the
leafless tree.
Ask of the meteor from the midnight
dropt!

"Homer Studies," that Homer is not honoured as he deserves to be in this country, and that every exertion ought to be made to place him "on his lawful throne," the writer offers the labour of many years as his mite in furtherance of this object; proposing to publish at short intervals the remaining books, which are in a state of considerable forwardness." Duly estimating the great merits of the "Iliad" and "Odyssey," we confess we scarcely see how these works can, to any great extent, be more fully studied in this country than they are at present. At our great public schools and universities Homer is certainly not neglected as a class-book: probably a large majority of young men at the universities would pass a better examination in the pages of Homer than they would do in those of Shakspere. Up to a certain age, indeed, most educated men are perhaps more familiar with the fortunes of Helen than with those of Juliet and "the loves and wars of old" attract at least their fair share of attention as compared with those of modern date. To study Homer in the philosophical spirit urged by Mr. Gladstone, and seconded by Mr. Wright, requires not only opportunity and leisure, but a temperament which all of us are not fortunate enough to possess. There comes, indeed, a time to most of us,—who have not large fortunes, or are not intended for College professors or schoolmasters,—when we must continue our studies rather by their expediency that the delight they give us; and the study of the topographical difficulties of Rome or Athens must give place to the more material one of London or some other modern British town. It is undoubtedly a pleasanter task to perfect an acquaintance with Homer than to commence one with Blackstone or Chitty, but the leisure to study poetry in this prosaic age is a luxury to be purchased by most of us; and it too often happens that when we have achieved the means, the inclination to do so has vanished. Nor are we of opinion that even at the Universities the study of Homer can be much extended. To the honour-men at Oxford and Cambridge, Homer is already an indispensable book; and it is very frequently introduced into the minor University as well as College examinations. It would, however, be Utopian to imagine that the great multitude of students—who on coming up to the Universities like "the Germans in Greek, are sadly to seek" (to use the words of Porson)—to whom the Pelasgian controversy is a bore, and who have no sympathy with the delicate and often doubtful shades of difference invented by ingenious scholars between Achaeans, Danai, Hellenes, and Argives—should ever evince that keen appreciation and philosophical knowledge of Homer which is familiar to scholars like Messrs. Gladstone and Wright, after years of study. The *ingenui juvenes*, too, of the modern day have in many cases to acquire all this in addition to the usual smattering of moral and natural sciences, modern history, &c., and other life-long branches of knowledge which the over-anxious care of enthusiastic improvers has of late thrust into the academic curriculum of three years. It is, we suppose, to extend and perfect the study of Homer at Cambridge, that within the last few years students in the Classical Tripos and University scholarships are often required—besides having to answer the innumerable questions which may be deduced from the views of crotchety moderns on the Greek poet—to translate long passages of English or Latin poetry into Homeric verse; an accomplishment as difficultly elegant as it is probably useless. Yet, though we doubt the possibility, or even propriety, of the Philhellenic theory which would attempt to make Homer as popular a class-book with Anglo-Saxons as it was among the Greeks, we do not mean to say that there is not "ample room and verge enough" even in the present busy age for this new translation of Mr. Wright. We have read it, as far as it goes, with considerable pleasure. It is the work, not only of a scholar, but of a poet; and if the translator does not very often accompany the poet in his highest flights, the English version is never altogether unworthy of the Greek original. In the catalogue of ships, and indeed throughout the six books translated, a skill is displayed in the dexterous management of proper names scarcely inferior to that which has been so much admired in the "Lays of Ancient Rome." We shall, probably, on the publication of the next part of this translation, take the opportunity of instituting a comparison between Mr. Wright's version and those of other English translators. Pope's translation of the following passage is, doubtless, known to most of our readers:

Answer'd the hero of the waving plume:
"All these thy anxious cares are also
mine,
Partner beloved; but how could I endure
The scorn of Trojans and their long-
robed wives,
Should they behold their Hector shrink
from war,
And act the coward's part? Nor doth
Prompt the base thought. Ever have I
been train'd
To fight amid the foremost, and to guard
My father's deathless glory, and my own.
For well doth my pressing mind fore-
see
A coming day, when sacred Troy shall
fall,
Priam, and battle-loving Priam's race.
Yet all these threaten'd evils—all that
Troy
Shall suffer, and e'en Hecuba herself,
And Priam, and my kinsmen many and
brave,
Destined to fall beneath their foemen's
steel.

Rack not my heart so deeply as the
thought
Of thee a captive—thee amid thy tears
Carried to Argos by some mail-clad
Greek,
And there in labour of the loom em-
ploy'd,
Or bearing water at a stranger's beck
From Hypereia, or Messes' fount,—
Yielding reluctant to imperious fate.
And some one who beholds thy tears,
shall say:
"This was the wife of Hector, most re-
nown'd
Of all the Trojans, tamers of the steed,
What-time the battle raged round Ilium's
walls."
Thus some one will exclaim; and fresh
will flow
Thy grief for such a husband, whose
strong arm
Had shielded thee from slavery's evil
day.
But o'er my mouldering corse may earth
be piled,
Ere thy lament and captive cry I hear."

English Country Life. By THOMAS MILLER. (Routledge).—We can only describe this very charming volume by saying that it combines many features of White's "Selborne" with some of the pleasant volumes issued by Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall. It is full of gossiping anecdote and pictorial description; here a well-selected piece of poetry, proving an innate love of Art, and there a scrap of natural history proving an instinctive devotion to Nature. The contents are arranged into chapters, according to the months and seasons of the year, beginning with aspects of green and flowery spring, and ending with the not less beautiful though sterner characteristics of winter. Flowers, birds, fishes, trees, insects

and reptiles, scenes of country life alternate in quick succession. To quote the words of the author, he "has attempted to embody whatever is most beautiful and poetical in country life and scenery; to exhibit the most pleasing and interesting features of natural history, without giving all the dry details of the learned naturalist; to show the beauty of plants, flowers, and trees, openly and simply as they grow, in a clear and common light, without enacting the part of the botanist." In this aim he seems to have succeeded; and his lessons will not be less agreeable to the reader for the presence of nearly 300 beautiful illustrations by Birket Foster, Gilbert, and Harvey. A fitter or more beautiful gift-book for young people of inquiring minds has scarcely appeared this season.

Eminent Men and Popular Books. (Routledge.)—Twelve review articles selected from the columns of the *Times* newspaper, and reprinted, as the "Notice to the Reader" informs us, "with some slight alterations which suggested themselves on revision." We regret, however, to see that in the notice of Mrs. Gaskell's "Life of Charlotte Brontë," the quotation is retained, containing the slanderous imputations upon "the lady in May Fair." These imputations were admitted at the time to be so clearly expressed as to fix them at once on the lady referred to. If, as a footnote to this volume says, "all imputations upon her have since been withdrawn by Mrs. Gaskell." Why repeat the scandal?

Passing Clouds, or Love conquering Evil. By CYCLA. Second Edition. (Nisbet and Co.)—*Warfare and Work, or Life's Progress.* By CYCLA. (Nisbet and Co.)—Few children's books have ever pleased us so much as these two. The former has already reached a second edition in this country, besides having been reprinted and extensively circulated in America. It contains a very good plot, and inculcates the best lessons in unison with the precepts of Christianity. The latter contains the story of a lost child, who has been wonderfully preserved from the contaminating influences of bad society, and been at length restored to his mother by a series of strange but probable incidents. The authoress is, we presume, a Mrs. Clacy, already known to the literary world by a work on Australia, and a tale called "Boernice."

Temptation and Atonement: a Tale. By Mrs. GORE. (Knight and Son.)—The time was when Mrs. Gore would have expanded this delightful little tale into the orthodox dimensions of three volumes; but the times change and Mrs. Gore with them; and, although Sir E. B. Lytton has set the example of writing novels in four large volumes, we are not sorry to perceive symptoms of a disposition to contract rather than expand the dimensions of this class of works. "Temptation and Atonement" is one of those moral tales which are especially intended for the moral education of the young. The moral is contained in the title; and it would serve no purpose to state in detail the events of the story. We have no doubt that it will be largely read and admired by the class for which it is intended.

The Soul and the Future Life. By THOMAS CROMWELL. (E. T. Whitfield.)—We would not willingly set any limit to human thought, having full faith in the ultimate good result of free discussion. We, therefore, find no fault with Mr. Cromwell for setting forth in an able manner the strongest arguments in favour of materialism. There is, however, something of moral cowardice in the author's prefatory notice, in which he declares that it must not be concluded "that he is either necessarily or properly a materialist." On the very threshold of his treatise he undertakes to explain the causes "which have led to the *mistaken idea*," that the mental faculties "are of a nature and an origin different from those of the material frames in which they manifest themselves." If this be not materialism, we know not what is. Mr. Cromwell's treatise is, nevertheless, calm, temperate, and logical; and he reviews with much ability the opinions of the various writers on both sides.

The Common Law of Kent, or the Customs of Gavelkind. By THOMAS ROBINSON, Esq. (F. Chapman.)—A new edition of Mr. Robinson's learned treatise on Gavelkind, that peculiar law of the descent of land which Kentish men regard as the best evidence that their forefathers, who preserved it amid all changes, were "never conquered."

The Theory and Practice of the International Trade of the United States and England. By P. BARRY. (Chicago: Cooke and Co.)—A sound, and, on the whole, well-written treatise on the subject, though possessing no claim to originality. "The Theory of International Trade," advocated by Mr. Barry, is simply that of Mr. John Stuart Mill, which Mr. Barry has adopted without those modifications which we think necessary. The work, however, will, we hope, help to convince the writer's countrymen of the absurdity of their present protective system.

The Wail of Montrose on the Wrongs of Shipping. By W. DIGBY SEYMOUR, M.A. (E. Wilson.)—In spite of the ridicule of free-traders, Mr. Seymour insists that the shipowners' grievances are real, not imaginary; but he fails to make out his case. He asserts that free-trade imposed upon the shipper's business peculiar burdens; but it is admitted that much new capital has been invested in the trade since the imposition of the burdens—a clear proof that it is no worse, even with the burdens, than other trades.

Among the magazines of the month which lie before us, *Blackwood's* opens with an article upon Thomas Carlyle, divided into a prologue and a review—the former part treating of the general aspect of the philosopher, whose creed is here stigmatised as "Mirage Philosophy," and the latter part dissecting his "History of Frederick," and summing it up as one of the worst of his works. To this follows a sketchy, descriptive article of "How we went to Skye;" a homily on "Objectionable Books;" another on "The Periodical Press," in which the signature system is opposed; a review of Rawlinson's "Herodotus;" a report of a criminal case at Nurnberg, showing how impossible it is to rely upon the unsupported evidence of a single witness, however direct and apparently reliable; an article on "Mephitis, and its Antidote;" and "A Cruise in Japanese Waters."

The Art Journal.—The February part of the popular art magazine is excellent, and contains the average number of interesting articles on subjects of varied and present interest. The royal pictures engraved are "A Seaport," by Claude, and "The Woman of Samaria," by Guercino. The Claude is one of his finest compositions; a bright ruddy sunrise shining on a wide expanse of small curling waves, breaking softly on a narrow slip of beach, on which a figure of a man repose on a bale of

goods, whilst others are moving to the boats moored to the shore. Some fine classic architecture and shipping on either hand and in the middle distance, complete the lovely scene. The air and sky of the picture beautifully convey the idea of the time of early morning; and Mr. W. Floyd, the engraver, has rendered the luminous atmosphere with great art and success. The Guercino, engraved by B. Meunier, is a charming figure of a noble woman, with a listening, thoughtful face, and easy attentive pose. The broad treatment and bold shadows of the picture are, though fully rendered, modulated with nicety and softness in the engraving. The broken lights of the figure are well relieved by the background of trees, and the antique pitcher in the arms of the woman. The sculpture subject is the grand equestrian statue of Lord Hardinge, by Foley, now at Calcutta, and of which we anxiously hope, London will yet secure a duplicate, if only as a set-off to those questionable effigies that now offend our taste in the streets of the metropolis. Mr. Roffe has caught the vigour and motive of the statue capitally, and the engraving is a good memorandum of the most satisfactory equestrian statue produced of late years by a British sculptor. The elegantly written articles on Florentine painters are continued, and bring the reader to the verge of the grand period of Italian art. The art-manufacture described this month, is the advancing one of Stained Glass. Mr. P. F. Poole, A.R.A., is the British artist whose career is traced, and engravings from his pictures, both of his early and later style, given. The life and efforts of W. Collins, R.A., furnish Mr. Fairholt with the subject of one of his interesting retrospective articles. The monumental statues now erecting all over the kingdom, the progress of art in Ireland, and memoirs of artists recently deceased, are the subjects of other articles, whilst new exhibitions and new books on art are ably criticised. One of these on the limited opening of the National Portrait Gallery, is properly severe on the practical exclusion from its rooms of the working classes. From another on the pictures in Marlborough House, we extract: "Well, then, the remedy for this state of things meets us face to face, and we cannot evade it. The time has come for plain speaking, when the logic of a great national interest is at stake. *The Royal Academy is in the way.* The country is actually turned aside from a course that becomes it by the figure of this anomalous body standing right in its path. The sufferance on which the Academy has so long sat in Trafalgar-square, has expired by the conditions of the case. And since plain speaking is demanded by the occasion, let it be said, that the Royal Academy has not established such a claim for itself with the country—it has not taken such a firm grasp of the high mission which it had before it—as should entitle it to interfere in any way with the due development of our national institutions. The space which the Academy now occupies, given up to the wants of the National Gallery—to which it belongs—will enable the latter not only to re-affiliate to itself its detached members, but to meet all demands on it for some years to come; thus leaving the question of its great final future to be determined with greater leisure, and in a calmer mood. As for the Royal Academy, *its* future fortunes are to a great extent in its own hands: and, for the sake of much that it has done, and in spite of much that it has left undone, we earnestly desire that it may see the true direction in which its interests lie. But, in more ways than one, it must at length, and at any rate, cease to be an obstructive body, and first of all here. The nation *must* re-enter on its rights in Trafalgar-square." This is but fairly stating the fact, and calmly urging a step which would be advantageous to the Academy by increasing its popularity and fortifying its position as the chief art society of the country. It is easy to be done, and has been approved by several of its leading members. Cornish antiquities, art-doings in Germany and the other Continental states, with the second of the series of illustrated articles on the beautiful river Wye, make perfect a most excellent number.

Titan opens with a new novel called "Getting On;" reviews of "Recollections of Tieck," and Mr. Ellis's "Three Visits to Madagascar;" "Notes on Indian Literature;" an amusing and instructive paper on Oysters, Lobsters, and Crabs, given as "Scraps from an Epicure's Note-book," are among the best papers in the number.

Bentley's has a hostile criticism of Mr. Bright's scheme of Reform, and from among other interesting articles in the number we should select a well-written story without an end, called "Recollections of Charles Strange," and a contribution to the Dinner Question, discussed by "An Eight Hundred a-year Man."

The *National Magazine*, in addition to its usual store of capital woodcuts, reviews, and miscellaneous articles, contains a continuation of Mr. Sutherland Edwards's "Sketches of Russia," and of Mr. Brough's novel "Which is which? or, Miles Cassidy's Contract," the interest of which constantly increases.

The *Christian Examiner*.—Among the subjects treated of by this ably written Transatlantic magazine, may be mentioned: the Moravian Brethren, Francis Quarles, Imagination in Theology, Carlyle's "Frederick," the Two Religions, and comprehensive reviews of current literature.

The *Amateur Magazine* (Piper) must devote more space to matters of fact, and less to fiction, if it would obtain a sound and genuine popularity. Nearly three-fourths of the present number are filled with stories.

The *Eclectic* reviews Stanley on the Epistle to the Corinthians; the article on "The Queen's Government and the Religions of India," will repay perusal; and the memoir of Dr. Guthrie will be read with pleasure by all admirers of that eloquent preacher.

We have also received *The River Lee, Cork, and the Corconians*. By Bryan A. Cody. (Charles Mitchell.)—A reprint of articles from the *Irish Literary Gazette*, respecting Cork, its inhabitants, and all matters pertaining to the same, not forgetting the "bells of Shandon."—*Protestant Anniversaries*. Compiled by T. Drew, D.D. (Dublin: Curry and Co.)—A careful compilation, which originally appeared in the *Downshire Protestant*, of all the Protestant anniversaries belonging to each day of the year. Dr. Drew must have spent both time and pains on the work.—*The Wild Flowers of England*. By the Rev. Robert Tyas. No. X. (Houlston and Wright.)—Contains the Mezereon, Monkshood, Spring Crocus, and March Marygold.—*Nothing to Eat*. By Nectarine Sunnyside. (L. Booth.)—A semi-humorous skit in rhymes upon the great dinner question started by the press and mooted in the pages of many of our contemporaries.

FOREIGN LITERATURE.

THE CRITIC IN PARIS.

WE ARE DIVIDED at present between the grave and the gay in literature, the very serious and the very funny. The very serious is devoted to the consideration of the question of peace or war, and *brochure* after *brochure*, more or less to the point, puts forth its claims to public attention. Every writer has his own mode of setting forth facts and drawing inferences, and it is satisfactory to know that almost every writer of any pretensions to a sound political knowledge, considers that matters may be accommodated without having appeal to the *ultima ratio*. The latest contribution to this class of literature is by M. Charles de la Varenne, in a small work entitled "Victor-Emmanuel II. et la Piémont." The English have never cared greatly about Continental politics, and when they get into a squabble with a foreign power, or when foreign powers begin to squabble among themselves, they ask one another as little Wilhelmina asked old Caspar: "Now tell us what 'tis all about?" This indifference, on several grounds, has to be regretted. But as I am not reading a lesson on public duty, I confine myself to observing that the work named is well worthy of perusal. The writer is well known for his warm sympathies with Italy; he knows the country, its constitutions, its public men, and present position well. As a purely literary production it merits attention, and the sketches it gives of some of the notable statesmen of the day in Italy, have all the interest of correctness.

As to gay literature, we are almost inundated with it, and this is a bad sign. We are not of those who would limit a man to a smile, to a simper, to a genteel titter; by all means let a man laugh out, and as loudly as he can, upon sanitary grounds. But the gay literature we allude to simply keeps one on the grim without provoking a wholesome and hearty laugh, and we leave off half vexed with ourselves that an insipid joke, a heartless pleasantry, a thinly disguised scandal, a polluting intuendo, should have disturbed a facial muscle. Of course you know *Figaro* and the *Charivari*; possibly also the *Journal Amusant*, wherein Nadar "knocks off" his contemporaries more amusingly to the public than flattering to the originals. Then there is the *Petite Journal pour rire*, patronised by the *gamins*; and now we are to have—*Le Diable à Paris*. Here we can say with Burns—

That he the nearer comes oursel'
The mair's the pity.

We gather from the specimen number that actors, actresses, ballet girls, stage-managers, and writers for the stage, all the world of the *coulisses*, and the frequenters of the *bal-masqué* and more than doubtful ball-room, are to furnish the writers of this new periodical with food for their wit. It would appear that these people are the only ones who can say smart things, and that all the world outside a theatre, or who have never penetrated a green-room, are pure dullards, unmitigated stupids. And we are invited to pay threepence a number for a *leaded* folio, which has not an infinitesimal of the hilarious joke, wise humour, and genuine *bonhomie* of your contemporary *Punch*, nor a tittle of the useful reading of your penny *Family Herald*s and *London Journals*! The *Diable* himself tells us that he will be present at all the *bal masqué*s of the concerts of Paris, that he will intoxicate himself with music and *d'odor di femina*, that he will philosophise, &c. &c. Shall we give a specimen or two of the "Devil in Paris"—one or two whereon he has not left the mark of his hand "grim and sooty"?

We overheard, one of these evenings, in the *coulisses* of the Opéra, the following dialogue between Mme. R— and Mons. S—, one of our principal decorators: "Could you not, M. S—, place in your workshop a young man to whom we wish to be of service?"—"Your protégé has, at least, learned to hold a brush?"—"No, he has never practised painting!"—"Make him a servant, then."—"A servant! He has been learning for three weeks to blacken a pair of boots, and has not succeeded."—"Ah! I understand then why you wish to make him an artist."

Mme. Nelly showed herself at the *cirque* last Saturday. A friend seeing her go out after the third act of "Maurice de Saxe," asked her the reason of her abrupt departure. "Mon Dieu!" replied the witty actress, "this little piece seems good, but it wants one thing."—"How?" said the friend, "M. Paul Foucher has not forgotten the history of Maurice de Saxe, me thinks!"—Pardon me; he has forgotten the horns—of Sax!"

How very funny! Nevertheless, to censure a worthless performance is sometimes to give it undeserved notoriety. We would not put such pig-troughs down, because they may be kept as historical facts, as the indices to an epoch.

Turning aside to our German cousins who continue to pour forth poetry and prose in about equal ratios, we observe in the first category how an excellent subject may be spoiled by bad treatment. "Columbus: Trauerspiel. Von Karl Werder (Columbus: a tragedy), is rich in its contents but unsatisfactory in its form. The author has had plenty of coloured beads at his disposal, with here and there a pearl or a topaz; but he has strung the whole very awkwardly together. The tragic necklace might have been taken from the neck of a Mexican idol. There is in his verses a sad defiance of the rules of prosody, and a rolling line often terminates in an insignificant "the," "and," or "but." Thus—

Ja, wir sind lang' gewandert, und
Der Tag ist heiss.
Durch die Weisheit einer
Academie.
Sind, den sie wirft in die Gemüther, die
Oder Bildungen wie diese; &c.

For all this, and notwithstanding the unsatisfactory manner in which he disposes of his hero, the tragedy may be read with some interest. The biting scorn with which Columbus speaks of the courtiers and ecclesiastics of Spain who regarded him as a madman, as the "teller of fables from the moon," when he proposed to reach the Indies by steering across the Atlantic, is well expressed. The whole of the second scene of the first act is the best of the piece, wherein Columbus has to explain and defend his plan of discovery before lords and prelates. Referring, in the fourth scene of the same act, to this interview, Columbus, in a monologue, says:

The sitting came to end—was broken up
By war's turmoils. Their battles I must fight,
Or charts and maps construct to earn dear bread!
Whene'er at great man's door I chanc'd to knock
With contumely was I driven away.
What sufferings had I in this dreary time!
The sorriest wretch pass'd by and laugh'd at me—
My needy garments, and my fruitless toils
Were food for mirth, the pointing to a jest.
E'en children I pass'd them in the street
Pointed a finger to their little brows—
So were they taught, to look on me as one
Crazed and bereft of reason.

The author does not make clear the grounds of the tragical fate of Columbus. He does not let him disappear all guiltless, but his exact fault or crime is not made manifest. Some object to him in the piece, his greed of gold; others that he had promised more than he could perform. The King at last accuses him of weakness and incapacity, in the following lines, which may be taken as a sample of Herr Werder's manner:

Wir gaben euch Auctorität wie keinem
Vassall'n noch. Ihr verlor' sie, würdet nie
Verstellen, sie zu behaupten,
Ob nie verstehen, oder nie in Stande sein,
Die Wirkung bleibt dieselbe. Zweierlei ist
Ein Schiff zu steuern und ein Land regieren;
Es finden, oder nutzbar machen durch
Verwalterische Weisheit;
Unfähigkeit schafft hier den gleichen Schaden,
Wie böser Wille.

[We gave you authority as never vassal yet. You lost it, would never understand to assert it. Not understanding, or not in case to act, the effect remains the same. Different it is to steer a ship and govern a country; to find or make it useful through administrative wisdom. Incapacity in this respect works the same damage as an evil will.]

The posthumous papers of a writer ought not always to fall into the hands of friends. Affection is not favourable to criticism, and the compositions a man withholds in his lifetime, he possibly withholds because of some unsavourable judgment he has passed upon them himself. The "Dramatische Werke von Carl Goldschmidt," (Dramatical Remains) which have been published in two volumes by his friends, are not calculated to add greatly to the reputation of the author. We have, in the collection, a drama, a tragedy, and seven comedies hitherto unpublished. The first, "Die Flucht," a drama in three acts, "partly after Beaumont and Fletcher," is not remarkable for depth; but still is pleasing, and the situations might make it effective upon the stage. A young man, Oswald, persuades his sweetheart to fly from her father's house, and to unite herself with him. He is to meet her at night, at an hour and place appointed; but in the mean while he encounters certain jolly companions who lead him off to the tavern, where the wine makes such havoc of his wits that he forgets the poor lady. The consequence is that she departs, no one knows whither. He is sobered by his unpardonable neglect; but only for a time. In his despair he will drink, and drink as long as there is wine to be had, and a gullet to pour it down. He drinks, indeed, until he obtains a reputation as a guzzler. His friends remind him that the day before he had drank too much, but he replies:

Too much? So then
There is the less to do. We'll drink up all!
Buy all the wine on earth and drink it up!
This done we'll take the juice of every fruit,
Press it, and drink it too! And then the main
We'll catch ere it falls to earth, and that we'll drink!
We'll drink the wells dry, empty every source.
And doing so forget, as yesterday,
All who have loved us. Not a soul shall have
A single drop to drink. And when we sit
Gaping and parch'd, and weep, we'll drink our tears!
Nor shall we cease to drink while yet the globe
A particle of moisture doth retain;
We'll suck it out until the mighty ball
Falls into driest dust, made through our drinking.

This rodomontade we have given almost literally, and is intended for humour by the dramatist. The second piece, "Die Liebenden von Teruel," a tragedy in four acts, by Don Juan Eugenio Hartzenbusch, a Spaniard of German descent, adapted by Goldschmidt, has a good scene here and there, but is rather a painful performance, and the verse lacks the smoothness of the first-named piece. The third piece, "Die Ritter von der brennenden Keule," is a comedy, in five acts, from Beaumont and Fletcher. We have not the works of these poets at hand to enable us to say how far justice or injustice has been done them.

THE DRAMA, ART, MUSIC, SCIENCE, &c.

THE DRAMA.

THE audiences which now frequent the theatres must be drawn from a different set to those who formerly supported them. The theatres indeed have become magnificent show-houses, and the vast population of London and its suburbs passes through them in successive relays. It is indeed somewhat astonishing, as a new audience comes every night to them, that there is not a greater overflow; and as some two or three hundred thousand persons evidently intend and determine to visit the three or four chief theatres within the Christmas holidays, it is difficult to understand how it is that this immense mob do not meet simultaneously at the doors. This, indeed, is one of those curious self-regulating matters which the economical philosophers tell us, and very truly, are best left to themselves. If an arbitrary government issued notices and made arrangements, probably there would be disappointed crowds, street-rows, and consequent accidents. Whether the Roman Emperors when they threw open the Coliseum and their great circuses, issued edicts that only a certain number of thousand should enter the streets where the theatres were situated, and took pains that the whole population of Rome should not present themselves simultaneously at the doors, cannot now be known. Such speculations, however, need not trouble us with our London theatres, for some of them require means rather to be taken to drive the people in than to keep them away.

Forty nights have elapsed since the pantomimes were set going, and they still continue to be played at most of the theatres. Drury Lane, Covent Garden, and the Haymarket, we believe, still continue to be attractive, and their doing so proves what we commenced by saying, that the same kind of audiences do not now fill the theatres as formerly, because, if they were supported by a limited number of the nobility and gentry, more frequent change of performance would be necessary. A hundred, indeed we may say fifty, years since, thirty nights were thought a very long run for a drama. The "Beggar's Opera" ran sixty, but that was esteemed monstrous, and, moreover, it was supported by a party, many of whom went every night to see it. This alteration of the class and kind of audience it is that has made so great a difference in the literature of the stage. A manager now appeals broadcast to a three-million population, and hopes to bring them into his theatre successively; and he of course provides something that every one may like in some degree, and which, by its excess of show, may stand a chance of pleasing a large majority. Conversational comedy will not do this; high-spun tragedy will not, and so farce, vaudeville, burlesque, and pantomime triumph. These are some of the causes of changes in our dramatic productions, and explain how it is that in six weeks scarcely three new dramas have to be recorded. We shall, however, find, that directly the pantomimes and show pieces have done their work, a more rapid succession of pieces will follow, because each new one will only appeal to a limited circle of theatre frequenters.

But to leave dissertation, to turn to our more legitimate office of chronicler, let us record at least one new production, which has taken place where it might be least expected, and where pantomime might be supposed to hold out longest. The City of London Theatre, on Monday night, produced a new drama which is thus announced to an expectant Norton Folgate audience: "Great event of 1859. (Not the Reform Bill.) First night of Hazlewood's long-promised drama, taken from Solomon's renowned picture of 'Waiting for the Verdict'!" by his express permission! Notice.—This drama is replete with soul-stirring incidents, and heart-rending situations, placing before the audience scenes that must rivet their attention. The management in announcing it to the patrons of the City Theatre feel the greatest possible confidence." This stirring appeal drew a house crammed to the ceiling, chiefly youth of both sexes; and amongst others (not youths) ourselves, for we felt inclined to see a production of Mr. Hazlewood (albeit an unknown dramatist to us), founded on so well-

known a picture. This union of the fine arts touched us and piqued our curiosity. Besides the confidence of the management begot confidence in us. At half-past six we found ourselves seated in a comfortable private box by the courtesy of the management. The piece has a second title which more closely reveals the nature of the plot, "The Dark Deed of the Woods." The playbills of this region are like those of the olden drama, very explicit; and the experienced frequenter of theatres can pretty well piece out the story. We begin with the *Earl of Milford*, "a peer of the realm," who has a son, a Viscount, who seduces an unpresented lady, who is about to be avenged by *Lieutenant Florville*, "the wronged one," but is forestalled in his vengeance by *Joseph Hundle*, a gamekeeper, who murders him—"The Dark Deed of the Woods"—and then accuses *Jasper Roseblade*, who is bracketed with his father, *Jonathan Roseblade*, in the playbill as "Father and Son, a bold peasantry, their country's pride, once lost, can never be supplied." *Martha Roseblade* is the affectionate wife, and *Sarah Sawyer*—"a child of Nature"—who appears, however, so much like a piece of Dresden china—colour and all—that child of art would have been a better description. The three acts are occupied with the accusation—the trial—the preparation for execution, and the reprieve. Mr. Solomon's renowned picture is composed at the end of the second act, and forms the central point of the drama. The conduct of the piece is not without interest, though some of the incidents are startling. For instance, we observed three ladies amongst the jury; and the Lord Chief Justice reads the indictment, and though remarkably urbane, is unusually colloquial. The counsel are very sharp-witted gentlemen, who turn their backs on the judge and crack jokes with the witnesses; giving those adverse to the accused, stunning retorts that told well with the audience. Again, the Lord Chief Justice, at his house in London, tries the matter over again with a lieutenant in the navy, and the Secretary of State grants a reprieve on a letter which the Lord Chief Justice pronounces worthless. Nevertheless, the *morale* of the piece is perfectly sound; the sympathies are all with the honest but falsely accused lad, though the politics are decidedly democratic. The peer of the realm has a heart of adamant, the Game-laws are openly denounced, and the rich are warned that the poor suffer and are men. In the main, however, respect is paid to our great institutions. The Lord Chief Justice is sternly just, but kind in nature. There is a truly Christian vicar, and still better curate, who comforts the afflicted; and even the peer of the realm's daughter is compassionate and amiable. The naval lieutenant is the soul of honour, courage, and kindness. The gamekeeper alone is an unmitigated scoundrel; though the Lord's steward is a thorough knave. It would be injustice not to mention Mr. Shirra's truthful and subdued performance of the accused, Miss Augusta Clifton's touching delineation of the wife, and Mr. W. Searle's clever personation of the old peasant. Altogether we think Mr. Solomon may feel gratified he has given rise to so moving a drama.

ART AND ARTISTS.

MR. SMIRKE'S LECTURE ON ARCHITECTURE.

THE first of two lectures on architecture was delivered by Mr. Smirke, A.R.A., at the Royal Academy, on Thursday evening. The lecturer confined himself to the details of construction, and the lessons to be derived from the study of the earliest examples and the simplest forms of the several parts of a building. He traced the history of each form of construction from the twelfth century, and illustrated its changes and developments by a variety of examples, of which illustrative plans were exhibited. Staircases were first descended on, and their various modes of construction and modifications from the earliest periods described. The early Venetian structures, and Italian architecture to the period of the building of the Vatican, supplied the lecturer with many instances of simple and ingenious design of stairs applied to difficult and peculiarly arranged buildings. He traced the development of both straight and circular stairs through all ages, and especially referred to the broad staircases of the

English Tudor period. He reminded students that all these forms deserved study since even a flight of three steps may be capable of a change which would increase the space at command, or add to the beauty or convenience of a building. In connection with this part of the lecture he offered much information, and illustrations of passages, their dimensions and combination with other parts of structures. In the same spirit he proceeded to treat of ceilings, describing their construction and ornament, from the ancient basilicas of Rome, through the Gothic period of the buildings of Naples and Florence to the flat gilded examples of the Tudor period, of which he instanced Holbein's ceiling of St. James's Chapel, and that of the Savoy. He next enlarged on the forms and curves of buildings, and mentioned in order the various theories of the schools on the best proportions for buildings; but warned the students against the adoption of any fixed dogmas on the subject. The subjects of lighting and ventilation were moderately discussed, and careful regard to climate, situation, and the use intended to be made of a building advised. This necessity he pertinently illustrated by contrasting our cloudy atmosphere and the obscured air of crowded streets, in which too much light was almost impossible in a building, with the strong glare of Italy, where a few windows of thick slabs of alabaster sufficed for the lighting of large structures. The lecturer avoided allusion to sectarian views, confining himself to the views and practices generally admitted; and concluded his general observations by recommending, not the uninquiring practice of particular styles, but the careful and thorough study of design. Styles, he said, never repeated themselves: they were like man's life—they had their youth, adolescence, prime, age, and decay, and no study of their details could, he believed, revive the spirit and principles of their founders.

TALK OF THE STUDIOS.

THE members and friends of the Architectural Museum attended in great number the lecture by Mr. J. G. Crace, "On the Application of Art in Manufactures," at the lecture-theatre, South Kensington. It was a practical lecture worthy of the institution and the author.

Several collections of tolerable pictures of all the schools will pass under the hammer at Christie's this day (Saturday).

The exhibition of new pictures at the British Institution opens on Monday next, and also the Society of Female Artists at their new gallery in the Haymarket.

The Crystal Palace Picture Gallery is increasing in success. The summer exhibition will open in the second week in May, and prizes for the Art Union will be selected from it.

The Council of the Crystal Palace Art-Union have added six more ceramic works of art to the choice offered in the presentation work to subscribers of one guinea. Five of these had been pointed out by subscribers as preferred by them among those which were "under consideration;" the sixth is a very elegant white tazza, supported by swans. Three ceramic additions are offered in the choice for two-guinea subscribers. An important addition is also made to the photographs.

The death of such an inveterate picture-dealer as the late Lord Northwick, is a notable event. He had not ceased buying to the day of his death, though his really great gallery at Thirlestaine House, contained over a thousand pictures and copies, and included all schools. We do not expect that he has bequeathed any to the nation, though with all his dealings he had a large number of the first quality remaining, and he liberally admitted the public to see them. But we have reason to expect that the collection will be dispersed or, at least, to some extent diminished.

The retirement of Mr. Baily, R.A., a sculptor whose classic works have gained European fame, from the practice of his profession, has induced many expressions of regret at the limited patronage of sculpture at the present time, and of sympathy with one of its best followers, who withdraws under circumstances the very opposite of those known to Chantrey and others, his contemporaries. It is felt that the decline of our most poetic sculptor should be eased by a grant from the Crown pension fund. We wish that the appeal may be heard.

It is reported that the present Government, having in view the obstacles to the satisfactory provision of space for the National Gallery, from the occupation of the building by the Royal Academy, and the great want of larger accommodation by that institution, have renewed the offers made to the Academy by the Palmerston Government for the early possession of the entire edifice. These offers, it is said, comprise a site for a new building in another part of London, and a grant of public money towards its erection. It is considered that the terms are as fair and liberal

as a Government, in fear of the House of Commons, can make; and more than one member of the corporation of artists, it is said, has expressed an opinion that the arrangement should be accepted. With Mr. Coningham's threatened motion in the House, for their immediate expulsion pending over them, and the general opinion against their occupation of a great London site and a national building, we cannot see what reasonable resistance the Academicians can make. The public who have suffered the national pictures to be immured at Marlborough House since 1845, without much grumbling, since they could visit them there, and to some extent see them, will be enraged when they know that the same pictures have a second time been severed from the National Gallery and removed to a suburb for the convenience of the Academy, who occupy the gallery built expressly for their exhibition. The national collection, to fulfil its uses, must be kept entire, and in that central position which has from the first been by all the British public, both London and provincial, deemed the most convenient and suitable.

It has been elsewhere recorded in our columns that the promoters of the proposed Crystal Palace at Muswell Hill have offered a site of five acres to the Dramatic College, and the reply is that "Mr. Charles Dickens has entertained the matter most favourably." We have now to add that similar offers have been made to benevolent corporations representing the literary, scientific, and artistic bodies. On Tuesday, at the meeting of the Council of the Artists' General Benevolent Fund (Sir Charles Eastlake in the chair), a proposal was communicated from Mr. Masterman, offering five acres of land for the purpose of erecting a college. After some discussion it appeared to the Council that the best course would be to take the matter into consideration, and refer it to the decision of the various artistic bodies—it being obvious that nothing could be done without general assent and co-operation; and a resolution to that effect was passed. Sir Charles Eastlake, upon being appealed to as to the amount of assistance to be expected from the Royal Academy, replied that it was impossible to give any pledge upon the subject, inasmuch as it was expected that the Academy would shortly be called upon to dispose of its funds in another manner. As that body has now got some 170,000£. funded, this hint can only point to a removal from Trafalgar-square.

The first *conversazione* of the new society for the encouragement of the fine arts, since its organisation, was held on Tuesday evening, at the French Gallery, Pall-mall. Mr. H. Ottley opened the proceedings by a statement of the position and prospects of the undertaking. The members already amounted to 200, and there was no fear of failure. Unnecessary expenditure would be avoided; but apartments for the library and offices of the society were required, and had been taken at No. 58, Pall-mall, and for lectures and meetings Mr. Gambart generously placed the French Gallery, with extra rooms, at their disposal. The council believed that every portion of the broad scheme of the society could ultimately be realised, and most of the objects would be carried out within the present season. Two portions of the scheme, which were of the highest importance, were the lectures and discussion meetings on the subject of art, and matters connected with the interests of art as a profession. As the scope of the society indicated, these lectures were intended to comprise all the branches of the fine arts, and gentlemen had already undertaken to deliver lectures. The subjects intended for discussion included "Copyright in Works of Art," "Government Patronage and the Effect of Competitions upon Art," and a third, "A new Style of Architecture and Ornament suited to the Age and Country." Another subject was the "Operation of Art Unions." It was intended to form a testimonial fund for presenting to artists, not costly testimonials, but such as would be valued as the verdict of a number of independent minds congregated in a society for the support of art. The society have a gallery in view, and the support of artists in provincial towns has been proffered. The other proceedings of the evening, varied by music and the exhibition of paintings, drawings, and photographs, passed off admirably.

During the week there have been exhibited at the French Gallery, Pall-mall, five most interesting works by a French artist, M. Alexandre Bida. To term them drawings simply, would not convey an adequate idea of their peculiarity and novel beauty. They are executed in black crayon, with some assistance from a wash of colour of brown tint, and perhaps another aid to effect, the scraper; but they are remarkable, first, in that they derive no assistance from colour, and as pictures they are solely efforts in chiaroscuro. The wonderful lands of the East, the religious fervour of the peoples of Turkey and the Holy Land, furnish the sentiment and the subjects. The costumes, the expressions, attitudes, and the feelings of each member of the groups, are depicted with the severest truth and most intense force. The smallest (and for work so careful, minute, and masterly, they are beyond usual dimensions), "Moslems at Prayer" is an interior of a mosque, and a large group of kneeling worshippers, with an air so quiet and impressive that the artistic qualities of broad light and shade which make the

picture exquisite are at first unobserved. The Armenian priest expounding the Scriptures under the cedars of Lebanon, a larger work, is of equal excellence otherwise displayed. The hearers, in a circle, fill the foreground of the picture in groups of the strongest character, from the infant at the breast to the old patriarch. Between them and the priest, a broad bright space of ground, lights the picture, and shows his tall dark form, backed by the brownish tones of the cedar trees in great force. The picture is a consummate essay in composition and treatment. Another is treated with great breadth of light—the naked garishness of the Eastern daylight. Its subject is derived from the desolation of the Jews; it is the "Weeping Place," in the walls of Jerusalem, built of some of the stones of the Temple, and where, the tradition goes, the sincere worshipper may still commune with the God of his fathers. With uncovered feet and bare-headed, the devout Hebrews of all countries, climes, and complexions have come in sad but faithful devoutness to seek consolation, and most impressively melancholy is the group. Each face is a study, and, though the Hebrew type is observed and marked in all, the clime in which they dwell is also evident from the complexion and expression, as well as, in some degree, from the dresses. Several have left the crowd in the foreground to pray in the clefts of the stones of the great wall that forms the only background of the picture. Simple as are its elements, the subject is made to tell, and has been chosen for engraving by Messrs. Gambart. "The Return from Mecca"—two camels and their fanatical travellers, welcomed by the populace on the return from the holy pilgrimage, is a more exciting scene than the others. A large interior, with Albanian soldiers and Bashi-Bazouks, is another vivid incident in the life of modern Turkey. The building is an old ruin filled by groups of semi-savage soldiery, gambling, drinking, and talking, with a young maiden retailing some liquor in small glasses, in the right of the foreground. We regret that these extraordinary examples of the power of simple drawing in black and white are to be immediately removed to Paris; but the etching shown of one of them is a satisfactory reproduction.

The Lord Lieutenant laid the foundation-stone of the National Gallery of Ireland on Saturday. The ceremony was gone through with all the usual formalities and complimentary speeches, and was attended by a number of the Irish nobility and gentry. The building is in Leinster-lawn, and originated in the subscription to the honour of William Dargan, by whose name the hall for sculpture will be designated. The address read on the occasion by G. F. Mulvany, Esq., R.H.A., stated the position of the undertaking, and the hopes of its promoters. The funds now available towards the building amount to 16,000£., which will be expended in erecting a gallery of 126 feet in length by 40 in breadth and 23 in height, under which will be a sculpture gallery of nearly equal dimensions, and there will also be four lesser galleries for cabinet pictures, each 36 feet by 20 and 22 in height. Apartments for Archbishop Marsh's library have been also provided. An additional 7,000£. will be required to complete the building. It is intended to provide for a large collection, though the pictures hitherto obtained have been but few, and those almost entirely by gift and loan. The governors consider the erection of a building a guarantee for the establishment of a national gallery, and rely on the public for the funds and gifts of pictures necessary to complete the collection. In his reply the Lord Lieutenant regretted the difficulties that had attended the undertaking, approved of the building and its site, and paid complimentary tribute to the munificence and patriotism of William Dargan. The stone having been laid, Lord Talbot de Malahide thanked Lord Eglinton for his attendance, and the important national event closed.

The following letter has been addressed by M. Théophile Silvestre to the Secretary of the Society of Arts: "London, January 26, 1859. Sir.—At the meeting of the Society of Arts of the 19th instant, Sir Charles Eastlake, P.R.A., in the chair, I thought it my duty to draw attention to the lively interest taken in the progress of European art by H. E. the Minister of State and of his Majesty's household, by whom I have the honour to be accredited. Allow me, sir, to take this opportunity of adding here, that the artists of Great Britain may feel assured of the sympathy with which their talent is regarded by His Excellency, who is particularly desirous to afford them every opportunity of obtaining in France a true appreciation of their merits. His Excellency the Minister of State and of the household of his Majesty the Emperor of the French has authorised me to invite English artists, in his name, to send their works to the approaching Exhibition, which will be held at Paris in April next. It is hoped that this Exhibition will include some works of considerable merit by English artists, and should this be so, I am assured by His Excellency that he will be most anxious to bring them under the special attention of the Emperor, with the view of inducing his Majesty to make a selection from among them.—I am, &c., THÉOPHILE SILVESTRE.—P. Le Neve Foster, Esq., Secretary of the Society of Arts." We hope that a goodly number of our artists will accept this invitation, which does not, we presume, necessarily exclude

works that have been previously exhibited. The Society of Arts should organise some arrangement for the receipt and forwarding of pictures by the time named.

A fine arts exhibition has been opened at Cape-town. The collection of oil paintings, prints, and photographs is said to be very creditable. It includes besides a number of Art Union prizes of English pictures and copies of English and Dutch pictures, several original productions of artists in the colony. The catalogue is excellently compiled, with extracts from the best writers on the fine arts, and a short history of painting.

The Tuscan *Monitor* publishes a grand ducal decree prohibiting the exportation of works of art, and confirming all penal enactments previously issued on the subject. Parties may be prosecuted for the infraction of this decree within a twelvemonth from the commission of the offence. Notwithstanding that the Tuscan Government have persisted in this attempt to prevent the removal of paintings &c. from the country for a long period of years, and have of late strictly enforced the law, the sale and removal of works of the early masters still goes on, and both private purchasers and agents of the public galleries of Europe contrive to smuggle away altar-pieces which they purchase from the private owners of chapels or the communities of monks who possess them. In a few cases the Government, by timely purchase and removal of the coveted picture to Florence, have reserved it for Tuscany; but otherwise a most watchful system of police fails to thwart the schemes of buyers.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

PART-SINGING has now attained such a degree of importance in the musical world, that any meeting at which it is professed to be accurately propounded, is sure to be well attended. Mr. Henry Leslie's *Choir* gave their third concert for the present season on the 27th ult. at St. Martin's Hall. On this occasion one of the two "prize songs" was introduced. The successful composition owes its paternity to Mr. C. E. Stephens, who fortunately went to the Bacchanalian fount for inspiration, and having drunk deep, intrusted to male voices the interpretation of his newly born "Come, fill ye right merrily." Another new part-song by Mr. Frank Mori, "The bird is on the bough" was also submitted. A very clever motet for two female voices, with chorus, "I will extol Thee, O God," by Mr. Leslie, a part-song by Mr. G. B. Allen, "Far from cities," and three pieces, of a sacred character, from the pen of Otto Goldschmidt, were prominent among the novelties of the evening. The general performance of these pieces was considerably below the anticipated mark. Several pieces were encored it is true, but opinions wavered very materially with reference to the justice of the complimentary title. A slovenly execution is referable to a cause, and that cause ought to be traced out, in order to prevent disagreeable recurrences.

It is well known that the great bulk of choirs of this class, is composed of amateurs, many among them anxious to matriculate into the profession, and who enter musical societies for the purpose of being thoroughly drilled in essentials. We see no reason why a carefully selected body of amateurs, subjected to the discipline of such a musician as Mr. Henry Leslie, should not be equivalent to an *omnium gatherum* selection of *soi-disant* professionals, and when we consider the eminence gained by the choir in question, any public performance that shadows out a declension, naturally forces itself on the mind and prompts inquiry. Several choice madrigals were sung in a style that relieved us from the impression of a want of capacity on the part of any concerned in them. Among other gems, Wilby's "Lady Oriana" and Bennett's "All creatures now," came in for a largeness of applause almost sufficient to atone for previous manifestations of inexactness. Like all great masterpieces of early part-writing that remain with us, compositions of this class have in them a richness of character and a stream of melody, capable of defying the influence of time and the vicissitude of fashion.

Hérod's charming opera, "Le Pré aux Clercs," brought out on Saturday, with Mme. Faure as *Count Isabelle*, imparted a more than ordinary degree of warmth and glow to the performances at the Opéra Comique, St. James's. On Monday the *prima donna* had a benefit, and, in addition to the opera of Hérod, as above quoted, there was a concert. Respecting the performance of "Pré aux Clercs," although we disavow the depths and lengths to which some have assigned this lady's vocal and histrionic abilities, yet our praise must be qualified. The music of Hérod, we scarcely need say, is always tuneful, brilliant, and spirited; and, as Mme. Faure is essentially a florid singer, with a voice of great range—reaching easily E flat *altissimo*—she ventures upon all sorts of embellishments and changes, seemingly for the mere purpose of exhibition. But in her flights of fancy there is that want of principle that constitutes what may be termed the school in which all great *artistes* aim at taking rank. Disappointment and delight, surprise and regret, alternate in rapid succession, simply

because of the compound displays of fragmentary inconsistencies. In the opening of the second act Mme. Faure gave several specimens of vocal excellence, "O jours d'innocence," for instance; but the *cabaletta* produced an impression exactly the reverse. It is unfortunate that a glaring fault should come so rapidly on the track of a praiseworthy achievement as to make it painfully apparent. Passing on to the sustainment of the character generally, we consider Hérold's heroine the best thing that Mme. Faure has hitherto submitted to an English audience. The concert introduced a M. Depret from Belgium, a tenor possessed of more voice, and withal better in quality, than any that has been submitted during the season; the grand *scena* from "Fra Diavolo" tested it, and brought the new comer into favour. But the chief interest of the concert centred in Mme. Faure's "Carnaval de Venise," which was so richly given and so profusely elaborated, that the audience were thrown into a state of positive ecstasy, and a double recall became necessary to quell the storm of approbation contributed to, by every listening occupant. The house had a fuller attendance than we remember having witnessed on any previous evening during M. Rémy's directorship.

The inclosed space at the Crystal Palace, proximate to the "Court of Poets," was pretty well attended on Saturday. There was scarcely anything in the programme that has a claim for special remark. An overture by Berlioz, and an air with variations for the pianoforte, played by Miss Elliott, a lady well known as a musical demonstrator at the Palace, were the principal objects of instrumental attraction.

"St. Paul" was repeated by the Sacred Harmonic Society, on Friday evening, at Exeter Hall, to a very crowded auditory. In scholastic counterpoint this oratorio is doubtless as great as any other existing, while in some instances it has no parallel for intensely dramatic colouring. The chief *arias*, "Jerusalem, Jerusalem," Mrs. Sunderland; "But the Lord is mindful," Miss Dolby; "O God, have mercy," Sign. Belletti; and "Be thou faithful," Mr. Sims Reeves, were specimens unsurpassable for musical grace and exposition. The choruses, despite an occasional tendency to unsteadiness, were admirably illustrated under the firm and decisive time-beating of Mr. Costa.

Mmes. Catherine Hayes and Anna Bishop were the chief vocal celebrities at St. James's Hall on Monday. The first-named lady selected "Sombres Foréti" from "Guillaume Tell" (scene 2, act ii.), which was declaimed with a finish and skill in musical executancy for which this artist has gained such a world-wide renown. In pieces of a more familiar and less erudit character, such as "The harp that once in Tara's halls," Mme. Hayes exhibited so much pathos, and imparted such expression, that an escape from its repetition was altogether out of the question. Mme. Bishop chose the once fashionable, but now almost obsolete, "Gratias agimus," and truth to speak, although it provoked a little sensation, much of it was due to the beautiful clarionet accompaniment by a young and clever musician, Mr. Pollard. Mme. Bishop came in closer contact with the feelings of the audience in interpreting "Tom Moore." The "Last rose," and the "Stilly night," have so many charms about them that it would have been strange indeed if a singer of Mme. Bishop's pretension did not exhibit them. Misses Poole, Stabbach, Kemble, and Lascelles, with Mr. Wilby Cooper, and Mr. Santley, made up the vocal corps.

That the magnificent temple in Covent Garden, should be crowded night after night with a seemingly delighted auditory is not a little surprising. Ever since the week memorable for the Christmas-day in it, this has been the case. This simple fact is not merely an element in ordinary conversation, but it is fruitful with conjectures. Whether "Satanella" has been found to possess more tuneful and fluent wealth undiscovered in the early stages of its career—whether the incomparable singing of Miss Louisa Pyne acts as a syren spell—whether crowds do not go chiefly to see the house, or still greater numbers "Little Red Riding Hood," are misty atoms continually floating about the mental visions of speculative theorists. It is fair to imagine that the unchanging recurrence of Balfe's last is, as a commercial adventure "a decided success," although in a another point of view, one broadly outlined in the early official programmes, the National English Opera is as positive a failure. Few, very few, will be induced to put the mental mill into motion with so remote a chance of having their compositions exhibited. The charge urged against us by foreigners, that we are not a musical people, is a simple absurdity. England has plenty of composers, who only require an opportunity for their abilities to be developed. She, too, is proverbially liberal in her patronage to the sons of art, no matter from what quarter they spring, and she stands second to none in musical discrimination; in proof of which the circumstance of Mendelssohn's submitting his two noble oratorios, "St. Paul" and "Elijah," to an audience in this country before he would allow them to go forth to the world, is amply sufficient. It is a pity, then, that native composers in the lyric walk of the art, should have so slender a prospect of being able to see their works submitted to the coveted ordeal of home-growth scrutiny.

Every prominent feature in a great man's history is pregnant with interest. Among the popular musical composers of the present generation stands out in bold relief Dr. Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy, who was born on the 3rd of February, 1809. Just fifty years have elapsed since that event. The important epoch of the birthday of so original and highly gifted a musician would indeed have been a blot on the age if passed over without some marked demonstration. A morning orchestral concert took place at St. Martin's Hall, when the following pieces made up the programme: Part I.—Overture—A Midsummer Night's Dream. Concerto (No. 2) for pianoforte and orchestra—Allegro Appassionato; Molto Adagio; Finale—Presto Scherzando (Pianoforte, Herr Pauer). Overture—Ruy Bias. Part II.—Symphony (in A minor)—The Scottish; Introduction and Allegro Agitato; Scherzo assai Vivace; Adagio Cantabile; Allegro Guerriero and Finale Maestoso. These pieces have been so frequently brought under the notice of our readers that no necessity exists for dilating on them as musical productions in the present instance. Every man in the orchestra seemed as if he were inspired for the occasion, and a better performance we could scarcely desire. Herr Pauer's execution of the pianoforte music in the Concerto was as brilliant as his reading, though without a copy, was correct. Mr. Hullah conducted. The meeting was well attended although the hall was not full.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

The *North British Daily Mail* says: "We understand that Lola Montez gave a lecture in the City Hall last night."

The same journal informs us that Augustus Brahms's rendering of "Scots, who hae" was "open to stricture. He hurried over the first verse, for what reason did not appear, and pronounced the final words of the two first lines *bild* and *mit*, thinking, perhaps, that such was the Scotch pronunciation. But if he hurried over the first verse, he certainly made up for his haste by dwelling unreasonably long over some of the latter portions."

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews, after a tour through Lancashire, will reappear at the Haymarket on March 14. A comedy, in three acts, by Mr. Coyne, is in preparation.

The *Manchester Guardian* authoritatively denies that Mr. Knowles, the theatrical manager of that city, has any connection, present or prospective, with the Princess's, or with any other theatre in the metropolis. He further denies all intention to form any such connection.

Mr. Augustus Harris commences the management of the Princess's Theatre at the termination of Mr. Kean's lesseeship. He has already made some important engagements, including Mrs. Charles Young. The leading feature in the new business, says the *Era*, will be the Leading part in the new management.

The 50th anniversary of the birth of Mendelssohn was celebrated at Exeter Hall on Wednesday evening, by a performance of his oratorio "Elijah." It may be remembered that this oratorio was first produced in London at Exeter Hall in 1847. A colossal bust of Mendelssohn was modelled for the occasion by Mr. Calder Marshall, R.A., which was placed in front of the orchestra.

Professor W. Sterndale Bennett's new *cantata*, "The May Queen," will be performed at the St. James's Hall, on Wednesday next, February 9th, when Mr. Sims Reeves will sing the tenor music for the first time in London. This will be the first performance of Dr. Bennett's work since its representation at Windsor Castle; and there can be no doubt that the interest excited will insure a large and fashionable attendance. The band and choir of the Vocal Association, under the direction of M. Benedict, will number 400 performers.

On Monday evening at the Concert Hall, Manchester, a constellation of talent appeared such as is not frequently brought together even in liberal Manchester; Mme. Viardot, Miss Arabella Goddard, Miss Eyles, Signors Luchesi and Dragoni, and Mr. J. L. Hatton all taking part in the evening's entertainment. No wonder that (as the *Manchester Examiner and Times* testifies) "the room was crowded to inconvenience, great numbers being unable to obtain a seat throughout a more than usually long performance."

The *Morning Post* states that "the directors of the Crystal Palace, represented by Messrs. Price, Horsley, and England, have presented Mr. Charles Hutt with a massive silver snuff-box, as a mark of their appreciation of his zealous attention and unfailing tact in the discharge of duties which, extending over the whole period since the opening of the palace, have considerably promoted the personal comforts of the visitors." The plain English of which is that the three gentleman above-named have, of their own motion, and not as representing the rest of the directors, presented a snuff-box to the head-waiter of the dinner saloon, in acknowledgment of his attention and assiduity.

Mr. Barry Sullivan has been playing with great success at the Boston Museum. The local papers speak of him as "certainly the best tragedian from across the water that has visited us, and the best of them by many, very many degrees." Subsequently he appeared at Philadelphia with equal success.

The American press is loud in its praise of the English Opera Company, under Mr. Wood's management. But the greatest amount of laudation is

bestowed on Mr. Ainsley Cooke, whom they denominate as a singer and actor of more than ordinary ability. The gentleman so much spoken of was well known in London, simply under the name of Mr. Ainslie, a baritone voice of excellent quality. A long list of favourite operas is enumerated, but those in which he has created the greatest sensation are "The Daughter of the Regiment," "The Bohemian Girl," and "The Trovatore," in all of which he was fast working himself into celebrity in his native land.

The author of the comedy "La Luxe," has given a curious New Year's gift to the actors in his piece at the Théâtre Français. He has had printed apart, with all possible typographical splendour, twenty-five copies of his comedy. At the beginning of each copy have been placed blank leaves, upon which a skilful calligraphist has collected all the notices that have appeared of the performance of each artist in the forty or fifty journals that have contained criticisms on "La Luxe." Then, after the last of the eulogistic notices, the author has written with his own hand, *certifié conforme*, with a few words of thanks. The binding of each copy was on a par with the beauty of the typography.

The judgment of the Tribunal of the Seine in the case of M. Scribe against the *Charivari*, has been delivered. It finds that the *Charivari* has published articles on a dispute between M. Scribe and M. Hureau, which not only narrate the circumstances of the case with inexactitude, but attack with blameable obstinacy the private character of Scribe, and contain imputations not less injurious than offensive for his honour and his character; that by such publication the *Charivari* has inflicted a moral prejudice on the said Scribe, for which he is entitled to demand reparation; but that as Scribe has declared to the Court that he reduces his demand to a single insertion of the judgment given, in the *Charivari*, and the costs; for these reasons the Tribunal orders that within three days the responsible editor of the *Charivari* shall insert at his cost the said judgment; in default of which he shall pay 50f. damages for each day's delay during a period of two months; after which further proceedings can be taken against him. The Court also condemns Pannier to pay all the costs.

A correspondent of the *Morning Post*, giving some "Continental Musical and Dramatic Gossip," says: "The 'Société des Concerts du Conservatoire' has commenced its season of 1859. This society, founded in 1827, is the centre of all good instrumental playing in Paris. Those who delight in classical music may here listen to Bach, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, and Rossini, rendered by the best talent of the day. The love of chamber music in Paris is, however, by no means universal. The patrons of these concerts ought to be much more numerous than they are, in order to elevate the taste of the public. But the French are not a musical people in the highest sense. If the ear is pleased that is enough; they do not generally care to reflect, study, and enjoy the creations of a great musical genius. The charms, too, of vocal music have driven instrumental music out of the concert room. It has been proposed to produce some of the old religious music of the Italian school by such authors as Alexandre Scarlatti, Marcello, Pergolesi, Durante, Guglielmi, Sarti, Paeiello, and Cimarosa. According to letters from St. Petersburg, Rosini's "Moise" is highly popular. Mme. Lotti-della-Santa, Signor Everardi and Tamberlini sing the principal roles in this opera. Mme. Ferraris is the favourite of the ballet this season. Mr. Harris, the stage-manager at the Covent Garden lyrical establishment, is in Paris recruiting novelties connected with his profession."

A Constantinople letter of the 15th, in the *Gazette du Midi*, says: "Yesterday the members of the diplomatic body were present at the first representation given at the Sultan's New Theatre at Dolmabakché. When all the guests had assembled in the reception room the Sultan entered, and, after addressing a few words to each, preceded them into the theatre, where places had been assigned for each. Fuad Pasha had Lady Bulwer leaning on his arm. The representation was Ricci's comic opera of 'Scaramuccia,' sung by the actors of the Italian Theatre of Pera. The performance passed off very satisfactorily, the ladies of the harem, who were in latticed boxes, being in particular delighted." The *Gazette des Théâtres* publishes some details: "The building has been erected on a lovely spot, at a short distance from the Bosphorus, opposite Scutari, the Sea of Marmora, and the Seraglio Point. Having been constructed for the use of the Sultan, it has large apartments and a banqueting room, ninety feet long by forty-five wide, and having twelve windows. The room is furnished and hung in a most recherché manner, being well embossed with gilded leather, having splendid Aubusson carpet, and fitted up with lustres of rock crystal. There is also in this room, where occasionally diplomatic banquets are to be given, two concealed tribunes, one intended for the Sultan and the other for an orchestra. The theatre itself somewhat resembles that at Versailles; it has a line of boxes on a level with the pit, a first tier of boxes open, and a second tier grated for the ladies of the harem. Everything in the house is of the greatest magnificence, and the whole building does honour to the taste of those who were intrusted with the task of constructing it."

SCIENCE AND INVENTIONS.

MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETIES.

INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES.—On Monday, 31st ult. (C. Jellicoe, Esq., V.P., in the chair), a paper by Mr. Willick was read "On the Expectation of Life." Mr. Willick gives for the expectation of life at any age (a) between five and sixty the formula:

$$e = \frac{1}{2} (80 - a)$$

which is easily recollected, and which agrees very closely with the result obtained from Dr. Farr's "English Life Table." Mr. Day then read a paper "On the Determination of the Rates of Premium for Insuring against Issue." That class of insurances called "Issue Cases," in which a person, who will inherit an estate in case the tenant for life should die without issue, wishes to raise money on his contingent reversion, has not hitherto been treated on scientific principles. In this paper, Mr. Day assumed that both husband and wife were living at the time of granting the insurance, and that there is no probability of issue by the existing marriage. The payment of the sum assured at the end of the n th year will depend—first, on the wife having died in or before the n th year; secondly, on the husband surviving; thirdly, on the widower marrying again within the year. The expression for the value of the payment at the end of the n th year will, therefore, be (adopting Jones's notation):

$$P_{H,n} (1 - P_{W,n}) \varphi_{H+n-1} r^n;$$

H being the age of the husband, W that of the wife, and φ the probability of a widower marrying in a year. The summation of these terms for every year will give the single premium for an assurance payable whenever the second marriage takes place. By the aid of the perforated cards, invented by Mr. Peter Gray, much labour in computing the tables is saved, as a portion of the above expression dependent on the age of the husband is written on one set of cards, and that depending on the age of the wife on the second set, so that the values of the assurance for any combination of ages may be easily computed. The results of these combinations give premiums much lower than those usually charged in such cases; but as these transactions are not very frequent, it would be safer to load the calculated premiums heavily; say, 100 per cent. The payment by the insurer should always be in a single sum, as the chief portion of the risk is incurred in the earlier years, and there would be danger of the policy being suffered to lapse as soon as the risk was much diminished.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—The evening meetings of the members of the Royal Institution commenced on Friday evening the 28th ult. It has been customary for Professor Faraday to deliver the first lecture, but on this occasion Mr. Grove, Q.C., one of the vice-presidents of the Institution, was the lecturer, and his subject was "The Electrical Discharge, and its Stratified Appearance in Rarefied Media." Among other important points touched upon by the lecturer, it was stated that it had been discovered that the reason why a Torricellian vacuum is such an excellent conductor is, that it is in reality occupied by the highly rarefied vapour of mercury. A nearer approach to a perfect vacuum was obtained by filling a strong glass tube with carbonic acid gas, exhausting it by an air pump as much as possible, and then taking up the residue with caustic potass. When it was then attempted to discharge the secondary wire of a Ruhmkorff's coil machine through the tube, there was no effect at all; the more perfect vacuum acting as a non-conductor. By heating the potass, and thus causing it to part with the carbonic acid, the discharge took place as through other rarefied media, and with the same striated appearance. The lecture was profusely illustrated by brilliant experiments. Alluding, in conclusion, to the value of the discovery of the non-conducting property of a vacuum, Mr. Grove observed that it might have important results, one of which is indicated by the additional light it is calculated to throw on that grand phenomenon of nature, the aurora borealis. It might also assist in solving the problem of the subdivisibility of matter; whether, for example, the air be infinitely divisible, or whether there be a point beyond which it will not expand further. In that case it might bring to our knowledge a new state of matter, as distinct from the states of solidity, fluidity, vapour, or gas, as water is distinct from ice.—On Monday Professor Owen delivered the second of his lectures on "Fossil Mammals." He briefly traced the development of animal life as marked by the characters of the fossil remains through the Cambrian, the Silurian, and the old red sandstone formations, to the limits of the lias, through the whole of which series, with a disputed exception, there are no indications of warm-blooded animals having existed. Their first undeniable traces appear in the stratum between the new red sandstone and the lias; and the indications there found are so minute that it required a very ample knowledge of comparative anatomy to detect them. Professor Owen proceeded to notice the other species of mammals which had been discovered in the secondary strata, all of which belonged to the marsupian order. The discovery of the lowest order of mammals in the lowest strata in which organic remains of that class first

appear, tends to confirm the opinion of that class of geologists called progressionists, that there has been a progressive order in the development of life on the earth, beginning with the simplest forms and ascending to the creation of the most complex and most perfect of organised beings—man. In advertizing to this subject, Professor Owen briefly pointed out some of the leading features in the progressive orders of creation, as indicated by the organic remains in the successive ascending series of strata, and expressed his adhesion to the class of progressionists.

KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—On Monday Dr. G. Kinkel delivered a lecture at the Kensington Museum on Mohammedan Art. He took a comprehensive view of the origin and progress of Islamism, and showed how the characteristics of the Mohammedan style of art were dependent upon the condition of the people and their religious faith. The Arabs, when they overran Europe and the East in the propagation of Islamism, had no art or architecture of their own, as it had been their habit to dwell in tents. When, however, they took possession of more civilised countries, they adopted in a great measure the styles of art that they found established; hence it is that the Mohammedan art of the West differs so essentially from that of the East. The Mohammedan religion also required an alteration from their nomadic customs, for it required that its followers should assemble in buildings to hear the Koran. It was also necessary that elevated buildings should be erected, whence the people might be called to prayers; and that gave rise to those elegant light structures, the minarets, which are attached to all mosques. The mosque at Mecca, which formed the model of others, is of itself an extremely simple building, consisting only of a rectangular space walled in, with columns round it, covered with arches. But, in following this original design, it was greatly added to and elaborated, the single row of arcades having assumed the appearance of a forest of columns in the mosque at Cordova. Simplicity was, indeed, soon discarded, and the opposite characteristic of elaborate ornamentation became predominant. Dr. Kinkel attributed this love of ornamentation to the misdirection of the taste and fancy caused by the strict observance of the decrees of the Koran against idolatry, so that the Moors objected to sculpture and even to paintings of figures of any kind. Their imaginations, however, were not satisfied with a simple style of architecture; and under the influence of Mohammedan efforts to elaborate art, the arch was broken up into complex forms, and the arches were interlaced so as to change the circular into the pointed form; several specimens of Moorish architecture in Cairo, in Sicily, and in Spain proving, as Dr. Kinkel observed, that the Moors were the first who introduced the pointed arch. Not being able to decorate their buildings with statues, they spent all their artistic efforts in ornamentation, of which the Alhambra forms a beautiful example. Several illustrations were given of the manner in which Mohammedan taste had altered the character of the domes and cupolas of the East by giving them a more ornamental character. Reverting to the Alhambra, Dr. Kinkel exhibited a drawing of one of the lions in the Court of Lions as an example of the failure of the Moors when they attempted sculpture. This want of skill in representing living objects, he said, should be taken as a warning not to allow sculpture to give place to brilliant colouring, for when the study of living objects is neglected, art becomes dead and falls into mere ornamentation.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—Wednesday, February 8, 1859. (Thomas Graham, Esq., Master of the Mint, in the chair.) The paper read was "On Aluminium," by Mr. P. Le Neve Foster, secretary of the society. The author began by giving a history of the first discovery of the metal, drawing particular attention to the circumstances which led to the idea of its being ultimately found useful as an article of commerce. He reviewed the researches of Davy, Oersted, Wöhler, P. Percy, and Rose, as well as those lately carried on by M. Deville, in France, aided by funds from the Emperor; and spoke of the labours of Mr. Gerhard, an Englishman who had for some time past been endeavouring to introduce the manufacture into this country. The applicability of some of the alloys of this metal were then pointed out, as well as some of the difficulties which were for a time likely to retard its more general use, the most important being that, hitherto, no effectual solder had been discovered suitable for it. The valuable qualities it possessed, viz., extreme lightness, capability of resisting atmospheric action, malleability and durability superior to those of silver, with a power of conducting electricity, and other important advantages, tended to show that, though possibly its susceptibility to the action of moisture might render it unfit for some of the purposes to which in the early stages of its discovery it had been hoped to apply it, yet that, if produced at a moderate price, it would be found a most valuable addition to our list of practically useful metals. The author drew attention to the advantages that it seemed to offer as a substitute for copper in the lower classes of coinage, for which it appeared in every way adapted, when produced at a sufficiently low cost. The paper was illustrated by numerous specimens of ornaments, medals, and other objects made of this metal.

MUSEUM OF ECONOMIC GEOLOGY.—On Monday Mr. Warrington Smyth delivered his fourth lecture to working men on the "Combating of Waters in Mines." When the miner descended he always found that there was a great influx of water, and this increased the lower he went; it was therefore necessary to get rid of this, and it was effected by the steam engine. As early as the year 1698 Capt. Savery had applied one in Cornwall for drawing water from the mines, but this had no piston. He was followed by Newcomen, but in his engine a vacuum was created in the cylinder. Subsequently Watt introduced a condenser, and it was then agreed by him that for the introduction of his engine he should receive one-third of the saving effected in one mine alone; this, in the course of a year, had returned the amount of 6,000. By Watt's engine 15,000,000lb. weight could be lifted a foot high with the expenditure of one bushel of coal. Subsequently various experiments had taken place; the high pressure had been substituted for the low pressure, and at this present time, with one bushel of coals, 90,000,000lb. could be raised. In metalliferous mines they had to place plunger lifts, as they were called, at angles; and the pump-work in mines was one which required great care and competent knowledge in order to carry it out. In Germany and Belgium this was especially attended to, and hence the few accidents which occur.

UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.—On Friday a memoir was read at the United Service Institution, by Mr. Hyde Clarke on Indian Military Defence. The object of the paper was to show, that in consequence of the adaptation of the healthy hill regions of India to European constitutions, the military system should henceforth be based on the occupation by English troops, and colonization by English settlers, of these hill regions, so that India may be held by an English army instead of a native army in the tropical cities liable to revolt. Mr. Clarke showed that the Himalayas, the Vindhya, the Ghauts, the Neelgherries, Shevaroys, and attached table lands, could support a large body of English settlers with an abundant supply of cheap native labour. He urged the extension of the Madras line to the Neelgherries, of the Northern Bengal Railway to Darjeeling and Assam, and other lines, as an important auxiliary measure. The hill regions so occupied would, he pointed out, become a barrier against the aggression of Russia by land or of France by sea. The approximation of the Chinese frontier to Assam had now become important, as millions of Chinese immigrants might enter from that quarter.

SCIENTIFIC ITEMS.

M. R. F. B. FULCHIER, surgeon, of Orpington, Kent, recommends the following treatment of diphtheria, which, he says, has cured a great number of patients: At the outset the application of mustard and linseed-meal as a poultice to the throat, the inhalation of the fumes of ether, and large doses of quinine.

The Academy of Sciences has just received a communication from Professor Wheatstone, containing a description of his automatic-writing telegraph, by which 5,000 letters may be printed per minute. It consists of four contrivances; viz., 1. A perforator, for piercing holes in a long slip of paper. The position and number of these express the letters of the alphabet; the paper is made to move horizontally, while the operator plays with his fingers on three keys, each of which raises a punch by which the paper is perforated, the frame which carries this apparatus being made to advance a little. 2. A transmitter, which receives the slips, and transmits the currents produced by a pile in the order and direction determined by the holes in the paper. This operation is performed much in the same way as the perforation, by the raising or lowering of three metallic needles, the current being either stopped or transmitted as one or other of these needles is raised or lowered; and while one of them transmits a current in one direction, another transmits it in an opposite one. This apparatus is set in motion by an eccentric wheel, so that the currents succeed each other automatically in the order required to produce any number of signals. 3. A receptor, or apparatus which at the receiving station, marks on a paper certain black points, corresponding to the holes already mentioned made in the paper at the transmitting station. The pens or pencils by which this is done are let down upon the paper, or else raised up, by the action of the electro-magnets excited by the currents. 4. A translator, or machine by which the telegraphic marks or spots are translated into the ordinary alphabet. The translator has eight keys, placed in two rows of four each, with a ninth key in a separate place. A wheel, having thirty divisions, with as many different types of letters and other signs, is made to turn on touching these keys; those of the upper row will make it advance 1, 2, 4, or 8 divisions or letters; those of the lower one, 2, 4, 8, or 16 divisions; so that by a combination of these keys the wheel may be made to present any letter required. The ninth key prints it. All the contrivances are made to work together by means of various smaller details which do not admit of description here. Professor Wheatstone states that by means of this apparatus he can transmit five times as many signals to mode-

rate distances as by the usual methods; very considerable distances would, of course, require more time, according to the influences of induction the currents might be exposed to during their passage, and their own tendency, when very short or very rapid, to be blended together. But the chief advantage of the system appears to be, that the manual operations it requires are extremely easy, and require scarcely any intellectual effort.

THE GREAT COMET OF 1858.—Mr. Drach, a friend of Dr. Donati, communicates the following interesting letter as to this notable visitor: "I beg to acquaint my associates of the Royal Astronomical Society with having received this morning a copy of the *Florence Annuario* for 1859, containing an essay on comets by Dr. Donati, and six telescopic with one naked-eye views of the famous visitant of 1858, as seen by its discoverer, who writes he intends forwarding to me various copies thereof for distribution among the Fellows of the Society. In the said essay the Doctor states that he finds the period to approach eight centuries, widely differing from Dr. Bruns (*Monthly Not.*, July, 1858) who gives 2,100 years. Now, Dr. Maedler, of Dorpat's *Populare Astronomi* (Berlin, 1841), gives two noted apparitions in A.D. 1000 and A.D. 1066, both being retrograde, but accuracy of elements very uncertain. A third comet, B.C. 203 (i.e., 2,061 years ago), is mentioned by the Latins and Chinese, the latter stating it appeared in August, near Arcturus. Seven times 292 being 2,044, Mr. Hind's expected comet of 1848 might have appeared n.c. 196. As the physical changes of comets may throw some light on the formation of the solar system, in conjunction with Laplace's hypothesis that planets are the disrupted portions of the solar mass, which has suddenly shrunk into more contracted dimensions, I attempted to show, in the *Philosophical Magazine* for January 1841, one point of connection between the rotation of the primary on its axis and the revolution of the secondary around it, as follows: The centrifugal force at the present equatorial surface of a planet increasing directly as the distance from the centre, while the force of gravity acts inversely as the square of the same distance, it is evident that when the cube of this radial distance equals the square ratio of these two forces, a molecule placed there will be undecided whether to fall on or revolve round the said rotating body; and, from the data in the *Ladies' Diary* for 1837, I found this limiting distance for the Sun 363,942 rad., or 16,153,281 miles; for Earth, 6,619 rad., or 26,225 miles; for Jupiter, 2,319 rad., or 100,027 miles; and for Saturn, 1,765 rad., or 72,319 miles. The Keplerian law of the squares of the times being proportional to the cubes of the distances enables us to deduce from Mercury a period of 257 for a body 16,153,281 miles from the sun. Our moon indicates 24h. 13m.; Jupiter's first satellite, 10h. 5m.; Saturn's limit, 8h. 39m.; his ring, 13h. 27m. (mean, 11h. 3m.), which times are nearly coincident with the rotation periods of the contracted primaries. May we not, therefore, consider the spheroid with the above limiting radius (e.g., 26,225 miles for our earth) to be the peculiar geographical domain of a planet, within which it may contract spheroidally, without its organisms disturbing the cosmical or astronomical relations of the solar system? The birds of the air and the tenants of the ocean are known to have their individual range of vertical living room; and may not the above limiting spheroidal surface be the separating boundary between the life on the planet, and everything connected therewith, and the planet's influence as a cosmical body on the system of the universe?

The *Photographic Journal* issues with its last number a very beautiful lithograph of the Undercliff near Niton, Isle of Wight, produced by Herr Pretsch's new process. A full account of the method of production is given, and although it appears complex enough in the telling, it is stated to be both simple and inexpensive in the fact. The *Photographic Journal*, indeed, goes so far as to assert that there is no good reason why a hundred thousand copies should not be produced from one photograph. The process, as described by the *Photographic Journal*, is as follows: (1.) A negative is taken upon collodion, in the ordinary way. (2.) From this is printed by direct contact, a transparent positive upon paper. (3.) From the transparent positive an impression in relief is obtained upon a mixture of gelatine and bichromate of potash, by the agency of light. (4.) A mould is taken from this in some plastic material. (5.) Copper is deposited upon this by means of the electrolyte process, thus forming a copper matrix. (6.) From this several copper-plates may be obtained, more or less fit for printing with in the ordinary manner. At this stage an option is presented to the operator: he can either make any additions or corrections to his plate by calling in the services of a copperplate engraver, or delay the "touching" till a subsequent period. Should the number of impressions desired be very large, it is, perhaps, most economical to correct the plate itself, but if comparatively few, then the amendments are better delayed. In the sample issued, the corrections were made on the copperplate. The seventh stage of the operation ensues; which is, to print from the plate an impression upon the paper used for transferring drawings to stone, and when it

is there, any further amendments may be made. The specimen given is an exceedingly wonderful example of what may be done by this process—giving minuteness of detail which no engraving could have effected.

A new geological society has been formed under the title of the Geologists' Association. The president is Mr. Toulmin Smith, and the vice-presidents, Messrs. James Carter, Hyde Clarke, the Rev. Thomas Wiltshire, and Charles Woodward. According to the rules, "the object of the association is to facilitate the study of geology and its allied sciences, by the reading of papers, the delivery of lectures, the formation of a library and museum for reference, the exchange of fossils among the members, and the printing of proceedings." A new feature in geology is that "ladies shall be eligible for election." On the 11th ult. the inaugural address was delivered to the association by Mr. Toulmin Smith, on "The Finding of True Facts" being a review of the present condition and practice of practical geology. In the course of his address Mr. Toulmin Smith pointed out the distinction between the study of geology and speculative cosmical theories. "Geology," said he, "is not geognosy; and if any member of this association should attempt to waste our time and wander from our purpose, by dancing through the mazes of so notorious a puzzle, it will be the very simple duty of whoever occupies the chair which I have now the honour to fill, to remind him that this is not a stage for the display of any theory of the earth's origin that he may happen to patronise; but that, if he has been so happy as to dig out of this veritable earth, as we actually find it, any of those truths which it is always ready to reveal to the patient searcher, we shall be delighted to listen to the story of the finding of his treasures."

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Monday, Feb. 7.—Royal Institute of British Architects, 8.—Royal Institution, 2.—General Monthly Meeting.

Tuesday, 8.—Geologists' Association, 7. At St. Martin's Hall. Hyde Clarke, *On Geognosy*.—Institution of Civil Engineers, James W. Jameson, "On the Performances of the Screw Steam-Ship *Sabre*, fitted with Du Tremblay's Combined Vapour Engine, and of the sister-ship *Oasis*, with Steam-engine worked expansively and provided with partial surface-condensation."

Wednesday, 9.—Society of Arts, 8. Mr. E. L. Simmonds, "On the Utilisation of Waste Substances." London Middlesex Archaeological Society, 8. At the Marylebone Literary and Scientific Institution, for reading papers and discussion.

Thursday, 10.—Royal Institution, 3. Professor Tyndall, "On the Force of Gravity."

Friday, 11.—Royal Astronomical, 3. Anniversary Meeting.

Royal Institution, 8. E. B. Denison, Esq., "On Some of the Grounds of Dissatisfaction with Modern Gothic Architecture."

Saturday, 12.—Royal Institution, 3. Dr. W. A. Miller, "On Organic Chemistry."

ARCHEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

ON Thursday, Jan. 17, the proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries commenced by the communication of documents connected with sequestered church property in the Cromwellian era; an appointment for the household of Anne of Cleves, fourth wife of Henry VIII., remarkable for the clearness and curiosity of its signature, one of rarity, and the intricacy with which it was composed, and the terms in which she designates herself, "Anne the Dowager of Cleves;" it is of historic interest, as it is in accordance with her promise made to Henry on his rapid divorce from her, to consider herself in future "as his sister only." A detailed account was next read of the reception by James I. of the Duc du Bouillon, in his visit to London to propose a marriage with the Prince Henry and Princess Christine of France, a project which the death of the Prince a few months afterwards prevented. The latter was of interest from the details given of the Court ceremony at Whitehall, and the personal appearance of the members of the Royal family; the Duke of York, afterwards Charles I., being at that time remarked for his gravity. Mr. Carrington concluded the business of the evening with remarks on old country customs in the West of England, particularly the blessing of apple-trees, morris-dancing, &c. He also read various depositions taken at Salisbury in the sixth year of the reign of Elizabeth, relative to scandalous reports there disseminated that "Lord Robert (Leicester) had got our queen with child and fled beyond the sea."

At the Numismatic Society, on the same evening, a paper was read on a unique silver coin of Malus, in Cilicia, having on one side Minerva seated with spear and shield (much like our modern Britannia on our copper coinage), and on the other Mercury and Venus. It was thought to have been minted about 400 years B.C.

At Goldsborough, not far from Leeds, in Yorkshire, a curious discovery has recently been made of coins and bullion, very greatly resembling in character that made at Cuerdale about twenty years since. In digging deep to clear away the foundations of an old wall in the churchyard, a leaden box was found filled with bars of silver prepared for manufacture into brooches, several finished brooches and rings, about fifty or sixty Cufic coins, and two Saxon pennies (one of Eadward the Elder), were found. This serves

to fix the date of the concealment of the box; the Eastern coins belonging also to the same period. In the case of the Cuerdale coins, many Cufic pieces were among them. This circumstance is not a little curious in connection with the arts and science of the later Saxon kings, and tells of Eastern trading to our shores.

Steps are being taken to restore the beautiful lantern of Ely Cathedral as a memorial of the late Dean Peacock, who was so unwearied in his lifetime in restoring its other parts. This graceful mode of effecting a double purpose, in beautifying our sacred buildings at the same time that their best servants are gratefully remembered, has already done much for our church architecture.

The large series of leaden tokens—nearly 2,000 in number—found in the Shadwell Docks, have been arranged by their owner, Mr. Eastwood of 27, Haymarket, in his rooms, so that they may be examined by all who desire. It may be remembered that their genuineness was called in question, and a trial at Guildford resulted therefrom last summer. Since that period they have been visited by many competent men who declare in their favour. Nothing can be fairer than this public challenge of the most rigid examination.

It is reported that the lost art of iridescent colour under the glaze, which forms so marked and valuable a feature in the oldest Majolica-ware of Urbino, has been again discovered, and reproduced by an artist in the old town of Gubbio whence it originally emanated, and that his works are almost successful enough to deceive connoisseurs, who now willingly give fifty guineas for a fine ancient example.

The Irish Antiquaries have been, in some degree, surprised at the recent production of ornamental brooches from North Africa, identical in form and decoration with those found in their own island, and believed to be peculiar to Ireland in the tenth or eleventh century. Mr. Westropp obtained several in Morocco, and recently Mr. Jennings contributed a paper to the Ulster Archaeological Society, in which he noted others obtained from the Bedouin Arabs; he was inclined to consider the solution of the fact to be found in the trading between Phenicia and Ireland in remote periods, as alluded to in Urquhart's "Pillars of Hercules," and that the Irish thus obtained their prototypes.

THE HERTZ COLLECTION.

AN inspection of the collection enables us to speak in less general terms of the Hertz collection than we have hitherto done; for our recollection of its somewhat dim position in the great Art-Treasures gathering at Manchester was far from clear and satisfactory, and it is eminently a collection to be seen and studied in detail, inasmuch as all the objects are fairly to be termed cabinet articles. Its chief attractions are its gems, which are throughout fine, and many very interesting. We may particularly note such as illustrate classic authors, those which connect themselves with the Trojan war, the sacrifice of Achilles on his departure, the suicide of Ajax, Achilles with the dead Hector, &c. The gods are, as usual, abundant, and many are very fine. There are also many gems and rings that illustrate the manners and feelings of private life; and though less showy than other works of the glyptic art, are more curious and valuable as mementoes of the thought of past times. One is inscribed "Good fortune to you!" another, "Remember;" another, "Love me, I will love thee!" One takes a philosophic and cynical view of talkers, and we all know the Greeks rivalled the North American Indians in their love of conversation. It reads, "They say what they will. Let them say; I care not." Many bear proper names merely; others have been gifts with kindly greeting; but all bring again to life the past loves, fears, hopes, of past ages.

There are very many small bronzes of a noble character in this collection, the most remarkable being a small Minerva of an Archaic design, precisely similar in character to the oldest forms given to the goddess. She bears the large round shield, and the *egis* in her breast is encircled by serpents, in the style of the most primitive designs; the severe fall of the drapery, as well as the features, are all of the primeval type, and resemble the goddess as seen in the famous Eginetic groups at Munich. There is also a singular silver statue of Mercury, with the *clamys* picturesquely thrown over his shoulder; in his right hand is a purse and some coins; it is of Etruscan origin, and probably unique, as we frequently see Mercury with the purse; but rarely or never with money in the other hand.

The fickle vases are generally good, and many remarkable for their early and able drawings, possessing at once a certain perfection of conventional delineation, which stamps their age as perfectly as any date could give a work of more modern time. They, in several instances, illustrate classic mythological history, such as the contest of Achilles and Memnon for the body of Antilochus, Hercules and the Erymanthean boar; while the purpose for which they were formed is well told in the representations of boxing matches upon them, they having been prizes for feats in the Grecian Stadium. The small Panathenaic Amphora (No. 187) was a gift in the great feasts of Minerva at Athens, and represents the great feasts of Minerva at Athens, and represents the

dress on her Argolic buckler, a race of three men taking place before her. There is also a remarkably fine Amphora (No. 189), representing the victory of Achilles, having the names of the personages over each figure. Achilles, armed at all points, drags the body of Hector, stripped, and attached to his *quadriga*, in which stands his charioteer Automedon, with a Boeotian buckler at his back. Another scene depicts Achilles contemplating his rival at the base of the tomb from which issues the shade of Patroclus. This fine vase came from Vulci, and was obtained from the collection of the Prince Canino.

The fresco-paintings are the least satisfactory parts of the collection; they are more open to doubt than any other of the antiquities in this series. Lot 192, formerly belonging to Dr. Mead, was mislaid and not sent to the private view; but the others are not quite what can be safely depended on; in fact, lot 193 calls to mind the pictures by Venetian artists too forcibly for its own authenticity; that and the "Cupid and Psyche," although quoted as "formerly in the possession of the Duke of Sussex," only serves to show how noble purchasers may be occasionally mistaken. While on this subject we may mention that the large cameo of "Venus and Cupid" neither in taste nor treatment quite resembles a genuine antique, although it is set forth as equal to, as well as in the style of, the famous Portland Vase of the British Museum. A glance from this to the "Jupiter and Thetis" (No. 2,229) will more readily aid the judgment of the spectator; that has all the true characteristics of antique work; that breadth and power, as contrasted with mere carefulness of manipulation, and prettiness of limb and attitude to be seen and chiefly remarked on the other. It is a noble composition, of the best period, and remarkable for its enormous size, measuring 7½ inches in height by 6 in width. It is seldom that so fine a work comes into the market.

The jewellery of ancient Greece is well exhibited in an abundance of gems, ear-rings, and personal decorations; it would be invidious to name a few only where all are good; they possess the utmost taste for delicacy of workmanship, and might be well exhibited in our national schools of art as models for the goldsmith.

The Egyptian relics are generally good, but not sufficiently remarkable for isolated notice; what few Babylonian cylinders and gems are here, are also fine of their kind; but the great strength of the collection is its noble assemblage of rings, cameos, and intaglios; and though we somewhat fear that the taste for these works is not quite what it was in the days of Sir William Hamilton, we have little doubt that their intrinsic value and artistic beauty will induce competition to possess them, by persons of educated tastes. Certainly, the dispersal of so large a collection as this very seldom happens, and will enable very many to indulge a taste not very easy of gratification; should its possessor be critical, the judgment of Mr. Hertz was always allowed to be of the best kind; and he never let slip a chance of securing the best for his collection.

LITERARY NEWS.

THE veteran Leigh Hunt writes to the *Spectator* in terms highly commendatory of Miss Craig's Crystal Palace poem. "Unlike prize poems in general, which possess but a poor résumé, owing to the conventionalisms with which they abound in the universities, Miss Craig's production contains poetry truly so called, and of the rarest imaginative kind." This is no mean praise, and from no mean source; but if such phrases as "immortal dower," "flout," "God-made king," "poet-souled," "purple state," are not "conventionalisms," we should like to be informed what are.

It is said that the nephew of the great John Philpot Curran is an inmate of a workhouse in Cork; and that a movement is on foot with a view of collecting sufficient to keep him for the rest of his life.

The Rev. John William Caldicott, M.A., Mathematical Lecturer and Classical Tutor of Jesus College, Oxford, has been recommended by the committee of the Preston Grammar School for the appointment of head master.

With reference to the doubts started as to the authenticity of Mrs. Elliott's Journal, Mr. Bentley has replied that the original MS. was purchased by him of Miss Bentinck, the grand-daughter of Mrs. Elliott.

The *Publishers' Circular* says: "The *Dial*, long announced as the daily paper that is to annihilate the *Times*, will, it is stated, positively appear with the first parliamentary proceedings. The *Dial* will complete the number of London daily papers to twenty-fourteen morning, and six evening."

The *Scotsman* states that a record, in an authentic and full form, of the celebrations of the Burns Centenary Anniversary is to be published. A complete account of the demonstrations all over the world on the 25th will thus be secured. The volume will be published by Messrs. A. Fullerton and Co., and will be edited by Mr. James Ballantine.

The committee of the Burns Centenary in Manchester, after defraying all expenses connected with the celebration, have been enabled to remit to the treasurer at Ayr the sum of 10/- 10s., as a contri-

bution to the fund for the benefit of the Misses Begg, the nieces of the poet.

The *Liverpool Albion* says: "We recently pointed out that in addition to the ephemeral celebration of the Burns Centenary, a more lasting tribute to his genius by the establishment of one or more scholarships in our local colleges was desirable. We are glad to say that an energetic gentleman has the matter in hand, and has already collected a considerable sum of money. It is intended in a few days to solicit public assistance towards this object."

The annual meeting of the Stationers' Mutual Benefit Society was held at Exeter Hall on Wednesday. The report, which was unanimously adopted, stated that nearly 250/- had been distributed during the past year. The anniversary dinner will take place at the Albion, and the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor has consented to preside. It is expected the trade will muster in strong numbers to support the charity.

The *Leeds Mercury*, says: Sunday being the anniversary of the execution of King Charles, the vicar (Dr. Molesworth) took for his evening's text part of the day's epistle, Romans xiii. 5, 6, 7, and took occasion to complain that the special service for the day had been suppressed without the heads of the Church being consulted in the matter. He remarked that it was their duty to bow to that as well as all other legal decisions, but he hoped that the day was not far distant when the Church would be allowed to conduct its own affairs.

A prospectus informs us that there is now being prepared for the press a new quarto edition, greatly enlarged, improved, and illustrated, of the "History of the County of Dumbarton," by Joseph Irving. Judging from the promises of the prospectus, this new edition will contain many important improvements upon the former one, which was justly regarded on its appearance as one of the most complete of county histories extant.

The *Record*, with its usual good nature and notorious disposition to speak well of its neighbour, says: "The *News of the World* states that the *Spectator* has been bought by Mr. Thornton Hunt, late editor of the *Rationalistic Leader*." Of course the italicised addendum is the *Record*'s own. The only objections to which are that Mr. Thornton Hunt never was editor of the *Leader*, nor has the *Leader* advocated what the *Record* terms "Rationalistic" doctrines these five years past.

Mr. E. Heath presided at the first anniversary meeting of the South Lancashire Book-Hawking Association, held at Liverpool, on Friday, the 28th ult. From the report read by Mr. P. Hunter, the secretary and treasurer, it appeared that during the year the hawkers employed by the association had sold 3,101 books, 302 prints, 236 Prayer-books, 136 Bibles, and 335 Church Services. The association was described as progressing satisfactorily, and a resolution was adopted to the effect that it was advisable to raise funds to extend the association's operations through the whole archdeaconry of Liverpool.

The Mathematical Tripos Class Lists were published at Cambridge on the 28th ult. The Senior Wrangler, is Mr. James Pears Wilson, of St. John's College, eldest son of the Rev. E. Wilson, M.A., vicar of Nocton, Lincolnshire, and formerly a Fellow of St. John's, and Principal of King William's College, Isle of Man. The Senior Wrangler was educated partly at King William's College, Isle of Man, under the tuition of the present Principal, the Rev. Dr. Dixon, and afterwards at the Grammar School at Seibergen. His University career has been eminently successful, having been nearly always the head man at St. John's, at each College examination, and having obtained several prizes and scholarships. His maternal grandfather, the late Rev. James Pears, B.D., was head master of the Grammar School at Bath; and his paternal grandfather, the Rev. Jonathan Wilson, for many years filled the like office at Congleton.

The late Mr. Hallam was buried at the village church of Clevedon, on Friday the 28th ult. The honoured remains were conveyed from Clevedon Court, the seat of Sir Arthur Hallam Elton, M.P., nephew of the deceased, and were laid by the side of those two much loved and deeply mourned sons, Arthur Henry Hallam, who died in 1833, and Henry Fitzmaurice Hallam, who died in 1850. The writer of an elegant tribute to his memory which appears in the *Times*, says that the funeral accomplished that pious wish so touchingly expressed in the epitaph written by Mr. Hallam himself, over his eldest son:

Vale,
Dulcissime, dulcissime, desideratissime,
Hic, post hac Pater ac Mater,
Requiescamus tecum
Usque ad tubam.

On Saturday last, the Wellington College at Sandhurst was formally inaugurated by her Majesty, the College having been opened some days previously for the reception of students. It will be remembered that the College was built as a testimonial to the memory of the Duke of Wellington, for the education of the orphan sons of officers of her Majesty's navy and army. Nearly 200,000/- was subscribed for the purpose, and the College has been built for something less than 100,000/-; so that the balance, being profitably invested, returns a clear annual income of 4,000/-. Great complaints are made of the unfortunate selec-

tion of a site in so bleak and barren a spot—a selection which is all the more deplorable when it is known that the commissioners refused the noble offer of a gentleman (both of whose sons fell in the Crimea), to convey to them an estate of 200 acres in the neighbourhood of Windsor, beautifully situated and richly wooded. A hundred boys have already been admitted, and the total number of students which the College is calculated to accommodate is 240. The ceremony of inauguration consisted of an inspection of the College, at an address by Lord Derby to her Majesty (into which the noble Earl gracefully introduced a word of congratulation upon the auspicious event in Prussia), a reply from her Majesty, and a prayer for the prosperity of the College. Her Majesty afterwards signed the rules and statutes of the College.

The senate of the University of London have just issued their new regulations for examinations and degrees. Henceforth there are to be provincial examinations for matriculation, and for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. These examinations will be carried on simultaneously with the examinations in London, on the same days and at the same hours. Sealed packets containing the examination-papers will be sent down from London and publicly opened at the commencement of the provincial examination. These packets will be intrusted to a sub-examiner, named by the senate, and sent down expressly for the occasion, who shall be responsible to the senate for the proper opening of the papers, for the conduct of the examination, and for the collection and sealing up of the answers at the close of each examination. The answers will be brought back to London in sealed packets, so as to be reviewed in London at the same time with the answers of the London candidates; and the total results (including the local as well as the central) will be made known by the examiners in London on the same day as they are at present. Applications from any city, town, or college, during the institution of provincial examinations in the present year, must be transmitted to the registrar before the 1st of May. Under the new arrangements there will in future be two examinations for matriculation in each year at Burlington House, one commencing on the second Monday in January, and the other on the first Monday in July. Any candidate who has passed may be examined for honours in mathematics and natural philosophy, classics, chemistry, and natural history. The first B.A. examination will take place once a year, and will commence on the third Monday in July. Any candidate who has passed this examination may be examined for honours in mathematics, and passages in the French and German languages and literature. The second B.A. examination will take place once a year, and will commence on the fourth Monday in October. The examination for the degree of Master of Arts will take place once a year, and commence on the first Monday in June.

The following is a list of lectures proposed to be given to the troops at Aldershot, during the fortnight ending the 12th of February: Monday, Jan. 31—Stirlingshire Militia, "The Rise of the British Power in India," Captain Kirk; Stafford Militia, "Scientific Recreations," Mr. Grant. Tuesday, Feb. 1—1st West York Rifles, "Old England 170 years ago," Rev. J. E. Sabin; 4th Dragoon Guards, "Wonders of the Ancient World," Mr. Minion; 13th Regiment, "Scientific Recreations," Mr. Grant. Wednesday, Feb. 2—47th Regiment, "The British Soldier in the Olden Time," Major Dundas; North Cork Rifles, "Scientific Recreations," Mr. Grant. Thursday, Feb. 3—North Down Rifles, "Natural History," Mr. Rice. Friday, Feb. 4—36th Regiment, "Scientific Recreations," Mr. Grant; Oxford Militia, "Sketches in South Africa," Captain M'Crae. Saturday, Feb. 5—9th Regiment, "Old England 170 years ago," Rev. J. E. Sabin; East Kent Militia, "Natural History," Mr. Rice. Monday, Feb. 7—Stirlingshire Militia, "Natural History," Mr. Rice; Stafford Militia, "Court and Camp of Queen Pomare," Rev. J. L. Moody. Tuesday, Feb. 8—1st West York Rifles, "Scientific Recreations," Mr. Grant; 4th Dragoon Guards, "The British Soldier in the Olden Time," Major Dundas; 13th Regiment, "Court and Camp of Queen Pomare," Rev. J. L. Moody. Wednesday, Feb. 9—47th Regiment, "The People of India," Captain Kindersley; North Cork Rifles, "Court and Camp of Queen Pomare," Rev. J. L. Moody. Thursday, Feb. 10—North Down Rifles, "Old England 170 years ago," Rev. J. E. Sabin. Friday, Feb. 11—36th Regiment, "Court and Camp of Queen Pomare," Rev. J. L. Moody; Oxford Militia, "The Fathers of Printing and their Children," Rev. Dr. Rule. Saturday, Feb. 12—9th Regiment, "The Overland Route," Captain Kirk; East Kent Militia, "Illustrated Sketches in English History," Mr. Sotheran.

Some interesting items of English news—novel enough to the persons most interested, we dare say—appear in the *Boston Saturday Evening Gazette*. "Mr. Mowbray Morris," says this well-informed authority upon British matters, "is the editor of the London *Times*."—"The Lounger at the Clubs, for the *Illustrated Times*," is now written by Mr. G. A. Sala. The latter intimation is followed by a statement that "an interesting article from his pen will be found in the fourth page of the *Gazette*," on turning to which we find it to be a barefaced crib of a column and a half from "Twice Round the Clock." The literary

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reviewer for the same journal designates Mr. Grattan's work on America as "original, entertaining, and spicy."

Among American reprints we note two novels—"The Laird of Norlaw," and "Sylvan Holt's Daughter;" these are published at a dollar. Sir E. B. Lytton's *quatuor-voluminous* novel has also been reprinted, but only fetches seventy-five cents.

Judging from the following the "awakening" in America must be very strong: "Another book, following in the track of "Life-Thoughts," has been made up from the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's Sermons, entitled "Notes from Plymouth Pulpit," and I am informed that it sells well; indeed this class of books has been much in demand for the last year or so; the publishers of Spurgeon's Sermons have sold over 120,000 volumes, and of "Life-Thoughts" 30,000 copies have been demanded; hymn-books, expositions, and sermons have been the best stock for a retail bookseller; this may be traced as an effect of the late religious revival. I see that during 1858 there have been four celebrated preachers in England whose sermons have been reprinted, viz., Spurgeon, Caird, Robertson, and Buchanan."

"According to another authority: "As an instance of the extreme popularity of Henry Ward Beecher, I see it reported in the papers that over a thousand calls were made at his house on the last New Year's-day."

Ida Pfeiffer's "Journey to Madagascar," will be published, according to the will of the late author, by her son, Herr Oscar Pfeiffer, who resides at Rio Janeiro, and is a pianist.

The Comte de Montalembert has caused two silver statuettes to be made, one of Cicero and the other of Demosthenes, which he intends to present to his advocates at the late trial.

BOOKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

Ayer's (Rev. W.) *Essay, The Pentateuch Its own Witness*, fep. 8vo. 2s. Allibone's *Critical Dictionary of English Literature and British and American Authors* (2 vols.), Vol. I. royal 8vo. 24s. cl. Abbott's *History of King Richard II. of England*, 31mo. 1s. cl. Anniversaries, &c. Poems, fep. 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl. Archbold's *Pleading and Evidence in Criminal Cases*, by Jervis, 14th edit. by Wolsley, 5s. 6d. cl. Acts and Epistles (The), Chronologically arranged, fep. 4to. 6s. 6d. cl. Badham's *Life of James Deacon Hume*, post 8vo. 9s. cl. Bamford's *Passages in the Life of a Radical*, new edit. revised, fep. 8vo. 4s. 6d. cl. Black's *General Atlas of the World*, new edit. with additions, imp. folio. 5s. half-bound. Bunyan's *Holy War*, versified by F. J., 4to. 10s. 6d. cl. Broughton's (Rt. Hon. Lord) *Italy*: Remarks made in Several Visits, 2 vols. post 8vo. 18s. cl. Behind the Scenes in Paris: A Tale of the Clubs and Secret Police, 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s. cl. Between the Waters, by the Author of "Olive," &c. new edit. 18mo. 2s. 6d. cl. Bickersteth's *Working Man's Fireside*, 18mo. 1s. cl. Bourne's (Rev. L.) *Thoughts upon Catholic Truths*, fep. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl. Bohn's *Historical Library*: *Evelyn's Diary and Correspondence*, new edit. (in 4 vols.) Vol. II. post 8vo. 5s. cl. Bohn's *Standard Library*: *Thierry's Formation and Progress of the Third Estate*, 1 vol. post 8vo. 5s. cl. Brougham's *Her. Mr. Guide to Grecian History*, &c. 2nd edit. 18mo. 3s. 6d. Burns' *Commentary* (The), an Account of the Proceedings and Speeches, fep. 8vo. 1s. 6d. cl. Boy's (Rev. T.) *Own Text-book*, new edit. 32mo. 1s. cl. Bidwell's (Rev. W. H.) *National Preacher and Village Pulpit*, Vol. I. new series, 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl. Brinton's (W. M.D.) *Lectures on Diseases of the Stomach*, post 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl. Bunting's (A. W. M.D.) *Manual of Medical Diagnosis*, 2nd edit. fep. 8vo. 6s. 6d. cl. Cave's *French in Africa*, 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl. De Quincey's *Works: Classic Records Reviewed*, post 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl. Dickens's *Works*, Library Edition: *Doubtless and Son*, Vol. II. post 8vo. 6s. cl. Dod's *Pearce, Baronetage, &c. of Great Britain and Ireland*, 1859, post 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl. Donisthorpe's *Companion*, 1859, 27th year, 32mo. 4s. 6d. cl. Du Sautoy's (France) *Compte des Lettres de trans. by Bagot*, 3rd edit. 18mo. 1s. 6d. cl. Elliot's (George) *Adam Bede*, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d. cl. Faraday's *Experimental Researches in Chemistry and Physics*, 8vo. 15s. Forshall's (Rev. J.) *Gospel of St. John*, arranged in parts and sections, &c. fep. 8vo. 1s. 6d. cl. Gibbons's *Bank of New York*, their Dealers, the Clearing House, &c. cl. Gifford's *Manual* (The), by the Editors of the *Cottage Gardener*, new edit. fep. 8vo. 1s. 6d. cl. Gersbach's *Songs of the Woods and Fields*, trans. with Music, No. I. royal 8vo. 4s. 6d. cl. Hatchard's (Rev. T. G.) *Floweret Gathered*, 3rd edit. square, 1s. 6d. cl. Hale's *Treatise on the Election of Representatives, Parliamentary and Municipal*, 8vo. 10s. cl. Howard's *Glimpses of Thurlestone*, M.P., 3 vols. post 8vo. 21s. cl. Hull's (Rev. G. R. A.) *Schemata*, 2nd series, crown 8vo. 5s. cl. Hardwick's *Manual of Photographic Chemistry*, 3rd edit. fep. 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl. Half Hours with the Microscope, Illust. from Nature by West, fep. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl. Indian Mutiny, Brief Narrative of the Defence of the Arrah Garrison, fep. 8vo. 6s. 6d. cl. James's *Observations on the Operations for Strangulated Hernia*, 8vo. 5s. cl. Lizars's *Practical Observations on the Use and Abuse of Tobacco*, 8vo. 1s. awd. Langley's (Rev. C. S.) *Sermon—Cornelius, or the Search after Truth*, 8vo. 6s. awd. Langley's (Rev. C. S.) *Sermon—The Church, the Clergy, and the Laity*, 8vo. 6s. awd. Landell's *Boy's Own Toy-Maker*, 2nd edit. roy. 16mo. 2s. 6d. cl. Lessing's *On some of the Scripture Parables*, by a Country Pastor, 12mo. 4s. cl. London's *Encyclopaedia of Gardening*, new edit. Edited by Mrs. Loudon 8vo. 31s. 6d. cl. Lund's *Elements of Geometry and Mensuration*, Part III. fep. 8vo. 3s. 6d. 3 Parts in 1 vol. fep. 8vo. 7s. cl. Macpherson's *Ionian Islands*, a Sketch of their Past History, 8vo. 1s. awd. Mardon's *Billiards*, 3rd edit. enlarged, 8vo. 21s. cl. May's *A Treatise on the Law, Privileges, &c., of Parliament*, 4th edit. revised 8vo. 1s. 6d. cl. Murray's (Rev. T. B.) *Zoological Sketches*, Illust. new edit. fep. 8vo. 3s. Mechi's *How to Farm Profitably*, new edit. fep. 8vo. 2s. bds. Moore's *Sacred Songs*: with Symphonies and Accompaniments by Sir J. Stevenson, &c. imp. 8vo. 16s. cl. Murchison's (*Mr. R.*) *Siluris: the History of the oldest Fossiliferous Rocks*, 3rd edit. 8vo. 42s. cl. Mill's *Principles of Liberty*, post 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl. Macleod's (Rev. G. F.) *Christian Statesman and our Indian Empire*, post 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl. New Testament (The), according to the Authorised Version, divided into Paragraphs, Sentences, &c. 10s. 10s. cl. Nothing to Eat, or Dinners at Bangkok, &c. by Nectarine Smynthe, fep. 8vo. 1s. awd.

Noel et Chapel's *Nouvelle Grammaire Française*, 47th edit. 1s. 6d. Exercises, 1s. 6d. cr. 8vo. awd.

Picture Books for Children: *Animals*, 8d. packed.

Palfrey's *History of New England during the Stuart Dynasty*, Vol. I. 12mo. 1s. 14s. cl.

Pitcairn's (*Anne*) *British Grasses and Sedges*, 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl. gilt.

Poor Letter II: *Its Use and Abuse*, new edit. sq. 6d. awd.

Procter's *Legends and Lyrics*, 3rd edit. fep. 8vo. 5s. cl.

Ruff's *Guide to the Turf*, 18s. 9, winter edition, fep. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.

Richter's *Manchester and John Bright*, 8vo. 6d. awd.

Robinson's *Prevention and Treatment of Mental Disorders*, post 8vo. 5s. 6d. cl.

Smith's *Household Surgery*, 4th edit. fep. 8vo. 4s. 6d. cl.

Social versus Political Reform: *the Sin of Great Cities*, &c. 8vo. 1s. awd.

Shots at *Shadow*, a Satire, but—a Poem, by Proteus, fep. 8vo. 3s. cl.

Stowe's (*Mrs. H. B.*) *Our Charlie*, and what to do with him, &c. 1s. cl.

Swanson's *New Zealand and Its Colonisation*, 8vo. 1s. awd.

Taylor's *Practical Guide to the Household*, octavo 4s. cl.

Slaughter's *Railway Intelligencer*, No. 10. Jan. 1859, 8vo. 10s. cl.

Smith (J. W.) *Handy Book on the Law of Private Trading Partnerships*, 12mo. 1s. cl.

Turpin's *Exercises in Singing and in Reading Music*, No. I. 8vo. 3d. cl.

Upton's *Story*, by the Author of "Round the Fire," illust. sq. 3s. cl.

Upshur's (*T. C., D. D.*) *Life of Faith*, fep. 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.

Van de Velde's *Map of the Holy Land* 8 coloured sheets, 21s. portfolio; Memoir to accompany the same, 8s. 6d. cl.

Velasquez and Shimmon's *Method applied to the Spanish Language*, 12mo. 5s. 6d. cl.

Whatley's (R. D. D.) *Lecture on Dr. Paley's Works*, 8vo. 1s. awd.

Warton's *Hunting Songs and Miscellaneous Verses*, fep. 8vo. 5s. cl.

Wilson's *Curiosity and the Electric Telegraph*, &c. new edit. revised, 8vo. 1s. 6d. cl.

Wise's (*G. B. 1858*) *Speaker of the New Testament Diction*, trans. by Mason, Vol. I. 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl.

Weekly Novelist (The), Vol. I. 4to. 4s. 6d. cl.

Whitworth's *Miscellaneous Papers on Mechanical Subjects*, 8vo. 5s. cl.

Wilson's (*G. J.*) *Common Objects of the Sea Shore*, with coloured Illustrations, new edit. fep. 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.

Winslow's *Hidden Life, Memorials of J. O. Winslow*, 3rd edit. fep. 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.

Winslow's *Evening Thoughts*, January—June, new edit. 18mo. 3s. cl.

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AN ESSAYIST IN DIFFICULTIES.—We are afraid that we cannot assist you. Study and careful consideration of a subject are the only guides to the best mode of treating that subject.

NICHOL.—We cannot fall in with your views. As we have already suggested, retrenchment is the best way of making up the money; especially where there is such a large margin for it.

UN SUBSCRIPTEUR.—We really cannot undertake the researches necessary to your questions. In future it will be better to keep the CRITIC for reference.

ANTI-HUMBUG.—We certainly had no intention of aiding a puff, if puffed. It may be, however, as you suggest, and we thank you for the hint.

WINE no longer an Expensive Luxury.—INGHAM'S MARSALA, 24s. per dozen. INGHAM'S VIRGIN MARSALA, 26s. per dozen. Terms ca. and de. delivered free within five miles.—WELLER and HUGHES, Importers, 27, Throgmorton-street, Bank; WOLF, 75, St. Paul's-churchyard; DODSON, 98, Blackman-street, Borough. Sold in Packets by HORNIMAN'S Agents in all parts of the kingdom.

LAMPS, CHANDELIERS, TABLE GLASS, &c. &c. &c.—An entire new Stock.—The Show-rooms of F. SPARK and Co., 144, Oxford-street, W. contain the largest and most elegant collection in Europe. Buyers of the above goods should pay a visit to this establishment before purchasing elsewhere. The beauty and magnitude of the Stock is without a rival in the metropolis.

Richly cut-glass Gas Chandlers for three lights, £ s. d.

with engraved globes, &c., of beautiful design 3 s. 6

Handsome bronze Dining-room Chandlers for three lights, with engraved globes, &c., of excellent quality, entirely of the best cast work, complete 2 2 0

A first-class, full-size Moderator Lamp, on stand, with engraved globe, &c., complete 0 17 0

The "Gem," a massively-cut Quart Decanter, of the most elegant shape, and of the purest crystal glass 0 12 0

Every article connected with the trade at the same extraordinary moderate charges.—F. SPARK and Co., Manufacturers, 144, Oxford-street, W. (nearly opposite Bond-street), London.

WHISKEYS. — EQUALISATION of DUTY.—The choicest Scotch and Irish from 14s. to 1s. per gallon.—OWEN and CO., 75, Lower Thames-street, London, E.C., opposite the Custom-house. Shipping and the trade supplied.

THE BALMORAL MOUNTAIN DEW and USQUEBAUGH.—The choicest SCOTCH and IRISH WHISKY, five years old, proof to over proof, 17s. and 18s. per gallon, 38s. and 40s. per dozen, bottles and hamper included, free to any railway station in town. Terms cash. Sole Consignees, OLDFIELD and CO., 26, Philpot-lane, E.C. Shippers and the trade supplied.

WINES AT HALF DUTY—
South African Port 20s. and 24s. per dozen.
South African Sherry 20s. and 24s. per dozen.
South African Madeira 24s. per dozen.
Pure, full body, with fine aroma. Terms cash.

"After giving them a very close scrutiny, we can with the greatest confidence recommend these wines to our friends."

—Vide *Morning Post*, 1st. Nov. 6th, 1858.
BROWN and BURGESS, Wine and Spirit Importers, 22, Strand, W.C., and 24, Crutched Friars, City.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY, AND PRONOUNCED BY HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS to be THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,

SEE THAT YOU GET IT, as inferior kinds are often substituted. Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c. &c.—WOTHERSPOON and Co., Glasgow and London.

HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA, THE LEAF NOT COLOURED.

STRONG, RICH, and FULL-FLAVOURED TEA is thus secured to the Public, as importing it before the Chinese cover it with colour, makes it impossible for any brown low-priced autumn leaves to be made to appear like the best, and raised its cost to the consumer at a high price. The *London* stock of Horniman's Tea is "The green, not being covered with Puskin blue," i.e. is an olive hue, the black is not intensely dark;" wholesome and good Tea is thus obtained. Price 7s. 8d., 6s., and 4s. 6d. per lb. London Agents: PURSELL, 78, Cornhill; ELPHINSTONE, 227, Regent-street; 305, Oxford-street, and 21, Throgmorton-street, Bank; WOLF, 75, St. Paul's-churchyard; DODSON, 98, Blackman-street, Borough. Sold in Packets by HORNIMAN'S Agents in all parts of the kingdom.

LAMPS, CHANDELIERS, TABLE GLASS, &c. &c. &c.—An entire new Stock.—The Show-rooms of F. SPARK and Co., 144, Oxford-street, W. contain the largest and most elegant collection in Europe. Buyers of the above goods should pay a visit to this establishment before purchasing elsewhere. The beauty and magnitude of the Stock is without a rival in the metropolis.

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with engraved globes, &c., of beautiful design 3 s. 6

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A first-class, full-size Moderator Lamp, on stand, with engraved globe, &c., complete 0 17 0

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Every article connected with the trade at the same extraordinary moderate charges.—F. SPARK and Co., Manufacturers, 144, Oxford-street, W. (nearly opposite Bond-street), London.

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE WITH THE BEST ARTICLES AT DEANE'S.—Established A.D. 1700.

DEANE'S TABLE CUTLERY has been celebrated for more than 150 years for quality and cheapness. The stock is extensive and complete, affording a choice suited to the taste and means of every purchaser.

PRICES:—
Best Transparent Ivory-handled Knives per dozen. g. d. per dozen. s. d. per pair 10 6
Table Knives 30 0 Dessert ditto 28 0 Carvers 9 0
Table Knives 29 0 Dessert ditto 23 0 Carvers 7 6
Table Knives 23 0 Dessert ditto 18 0 Carvers 7 6
Table Knives 16 0 Dessert ditto 12 0 Carvers 5 6
Table Knives 10 0 Dessert ditto 8 0 Carvers 2 6

Ladies' Scissors of the finest steel, the most finished workmanship, and in choice variety. Scissors in handsome cases, adapted for presents.

Penknives and every description of Pocket Cutlery.

Deane's Monumental Razor has been 150 years before the public, and is a plain, thoroughly good, old English Razor. Price 2s. 6d.

DRAWING-ROOM STOVES.—A large and handsome collection of Bright Stoves, for the Drawing- or Dining Room, embracing all the newest designs. DEANE and CO. have applied to these, and other classes of Registered Stoves, patented improvements, economising the consumption of fuel, for which the highest testimonials have been given.

Hot-air Stoves in new and ornamental patterns, with ascending or descending flues, suitable for churches, public buildings, halls, shops, &c.

ELECTRO-PLATE, comprising Tea and Coffee Sets, in all the most approved and elegant silver patterns. Liqueur-stands, Cruetes, Candlesticks, Cake-baskets, and every article usually produced in silver.

SPOONS and FORKS.—Silver Pattern

Spoons and Forks.—All the newest and best designs of these cheap, useful, and elegant articles in Electro-Silvered and Deanean Plate.

PRICES OF ELECTRO-PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS. Best. Second Quality. Table Forks per dozen. 38s. 31s. Table Spoons " " 40s. 33s. Dessert Forks " " 29s. 23s. Dessert Spoons " " 30s. 24s. Tea Spoons " " 18s. 14s. Mustard and Salt, per pair, 3s. Sugar Bowls, 3s. 6d.

OPENING TO THE MONUMENT, LONDON BRIDGE.

* * * Send for DEANE'S FURNISHING LIST. Free on application.

WILLIAM REID TIPPING, Manager.

SILKS, rich, plain, striped, and checked
Glacé, at 2s. 6d. per dress of 12 yards, well worth the
attention of families. Patterns sent free by post; also
patterns and prices of their rich stock of Silks.—JOHN
HARVEY, SON, and CO., 9, Ludgate-hill. Established up-
wards of 50 years. Carriage paid upon amounts above 5s.

A IXA.—LADIES' JACKETS of this novel
design in superfine cloth, beautifully embroidered with
braid, sleeves à la Zouave, open to the corsage, with buttons
and loops to fasten. The most elegant Jacket ever produced,
and highly suited for presents. Price, in Cloth, One Guinea;
in Velvet, Two and Three Guineas. Illustrations of the Pattern
post-free.—THOMAS FORD (late Doryc), Mourning Ware-
house, 42, Oxford-street, London.

WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES.—

Mr. and Mrs. HART, 31, Newcastle-street, Strand,
W.C., still continue to purchase every description of Ladies',
Gentlemen's, and Children's Wearing Apparel, including
Velvet, Satin, Brocaded, and other Dresses; also Naval and
Military Uniforms, Officers' Outfits, Court and Fancy Suits,
India Goods of all kinds, old-fashioned Brocaded Silks and
Satin Drapery, Court Train and Dresses, Furs, Point and
Fancy Dresses, Men's and Women's Shirts, Jewellery, Books,
Furniture, and all Miscellaneous Property, &c.

All parcels forwarded to Mr. or Mrs. HART, and addressed
as above, will meet with the strictest attention, and the ut-
most value will be remitted by post-office order, per return of
post. Ladies or gentleman will be waited on at their resi-
dence (within twenty miles of London), by a letter being
addressed, prepaid, to Mr. or Mrs. HART, 31, Newcastle-street,
Strand, W.C. (Established 1801.)

**VISIT THE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENTS OF
LAWRENCE HYAM, Merchant Clothier
and Manufacturer,**

CITY—36, Gracechurch-street, } LONDON.

WEST—189 & 190, Tottenham-court-road, }

In the READY-MADE DEPARTMENT, such an immense
assortment of MEN'S, BOYS', and YOUTHS' CLOTHING,
consisting of garments of the most novel, durable, and elegant
designs, can rarely be seen. The public will effect a great
saving, the prices being based on the most economical prin-
ciples, consistent with sterling quality—the only test of
cheapness.

BOYS AND JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.—Nothing can
exceed the variety and novelty of design in this department.
For the winter season, such an immense assortment is pro-
vided as to exceed all L. HYAM'S former efforts. The prices,
as usual, are framed upon the most economic scale, and have
only to be seen to ensure that patronage which their intrinsic
merit so well deserve.

The ORDERED DEPARTMENT contains a magnificent
assortment of every variety for the season. The Artists, who
are celebrated for refined taste and style, are guarantees for a
good fit. Economy is the leading feature.

CLERICAL and PROFESSIONAL MEN are specially
invited, the Black and Mixture Cloths being of a FAST
DYE. An ordered suit of Black for 3s. 3s. Also the cele-
brated SEVENTEEN SHILLING TROUSERS in great
variety.

L. HYAM marks every Garment in PLAIN FIGURES,
from which no deviation is made; and no garment need be
kept, when seen at home, if not satisfactory, but can be
exchanged within any reasonable time, if returned in good
condition.

PATENT CORN FLOUR, for Custards,

Puddings, &c., preferred to the best arrowroot, and un-
equalled as a diet for infants and invalids. *Lancet* says: "This is superior to anything of the kind known." See also
reports by Dr. Hassall, Dr. Lethaby, London Hospital, and
Dr. Muspratt.—Wholesale, Grocers and Druggists; Retail,
Grocers, Chemists, &c.; 16 oz. packets, 8d.—BROWN and
POLSON, Paisley, Dublin; 77A, Market-street, Manchester;
and 23, Ironmonger-lane, London.

**THE HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISH-
MENT, WALTON-ON-THAMES** (near to the Outlands
Park Hotel), one hour by Rail from Waterloo-bridge, con-
ducted by DR. BALBIRIE, M.A., M.D., Author of "The
Water Cure in Consumption," &c. The locality, says Dr.
Hampton, "O Consumption," unquestionably commands
the first consideration. Dr. BALBIRIE may be consulted
at his Consulting Rooms, 25, Craven-street, Strand, from One till
Three o'clock, on Tuesdays and Fridays; or special appoint-
ments may be made, by letter, addressed to DR. BALBIRIE, at
the Outlands Park Hotel, near Walton-on-Thames, Surrey.

WHITE and SOFT HANDS throughout
the WINTER.—THE LONDON SOAP and CANDLE
COMPANY, 76, New Bond-street, have prepared a new
WINTER SKIN SOAP, at 1s. per pound, which, by its con-
tinent use, will produce the softest of hands and whitest of
skin. It is beautifully soft in use, and agreeably perfumed. Sole deposit.
Also every other kind of Skin, Toilet, and Fancy Soaps, in
bars, squares, or tablets, of every colour, name, and shape,
at wholesale prices.

PURE FRENCH COLZA OIL, 4s. 6d.
per Gallon.—MESSRS. LEMAIRE & CO., Paris; sole
Dealers in England, the London Soap and Candle Company,
76, New Bond-street, W.; guarantee their COLZA OIL, of the
finest and purest quality, to burn in every kind of Lamp now
in use, and very superior to most Oils sold under that name.
For the convenience of Country Families, it is in Casks of
about Thirty Gallons, or in sealed Tins from Two to Twelve
Gallons. Moderate Lamps, Glasses, Cottons, Repairs, &c.,
at Paris Prices.

D'ALTENBURG'S ORIENTAL OIL.—
A safe and certain cure for baldness, whether arising
from sickness or any other cause. This valuable preparation
strengthens weak hair and effectively promotes a luxuriant
and healthy growth; it speedily restores grey hair to its
original colour, obviating the dangerous use of pernicious
dyes. Price 2s. 9d. and 5s. 6d. per bottle. Sent free for six
stamps extra.

D'ALTENBURG'S DENTIFRICE is an Oriental
preparation which permanently imparts to the teeth a perfect
whiteness and high polish, arrests decay, prevents toothache,
and removes every discolouration; it also strengthens the
gums, and renders the breath fragrant and pure. Price 1s. 1d.
per box; free by post for 16 stamps. Sold by D'ALTENBURG
and CO., 38A, Lamb's Conduit-street, London, and by chemists
and perfumers.—CAUTION. None are genuine without the
signature of the proprietors, "D'Altensburg and Company."

A NEW DISCOVERY.—MR. HOWARD,
Surgeon-Dentist, 52, Fleet-street, has introduced an en-
tirely NEW DESCRIPTION of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed
without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly re-
semble the natural Teeth as to be not distinguished from the
original by the closest observer: they will NEVER CHANGE
COLOUR or DECAY, and will be found very superior to any
teeth ever before used. This method does not require the
extraction of roots or any painful operation, and will give sup-
port and preserve teeth that are loose, and are guaranteed to
restore articulation and mastication.—Decayed Teeth stopped
and rendered sound and useful in mastication.

52, Fleet-street. At home from Ten till Five.

D. MARSTON'S MUSEUM of
ANATOMY and SCIENCE, 47, Berners-street, Oxford-
street, London.—Open daily, for Gentlemen only, from 10 till
10. Admission One Shilling.—Catalogue and book gratis.
Lectures illustrated by 1000 splendid specimens and models
of the human body.

**DR. MARSTON on NERVOUS DEBIL-
ITY:** Its Cause and Consequences. Illustrated by
cases, and showing the means of cure. Issued GRATIS by
the Anatomical and Pathological Society of Great Britain, for
the benefit of those who feel interested in the subject treated
of.—Inclose two stamps to prepay postage and address
"SECRETARY," Anatomical Museum, 47, Berners-street, London.

DR. MARSTON'S LECTURES on MARRIAGE, its Duties,
&c. Post-free for two stamps.

COCKLE'S PILLS for INDIGESTION,
LIVER COMPLAINTS, &c.—This Family Apertient will
be found particularly valuable in every form of Indigestion,
with torpid Liver and Inactive bowels; also in Gout, Bilious
Attacks, Sick Headache, and Nervous Irritability, arising
from a deranged state of the stomach. Prepared only by
JAMES COCKLE, Surgeon, 18, New Ormond-street; and to
be had of all Medicine Vendors, in boxes, at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d.,
4s. 6d., and 1s.

FOR THE INFORMATION of the WORLD.

—People of England, read what 50,000 persons have done
for themselves with MORISON'S VEGETABLE UNIVERS-
AL MEDICINES, of the British College of Health, Euston
(new Road) New, London.—May be had (gratis) of all the
Hygian agents. The Hygian agents throughout the world are
unanimous as regards the truth of the Hygian system of
medicine. Introduced by JAMES MORISON, the Hygian, who
not only taught the public how to cure their own ailments,
but also rescued the world from the dangers of false medical
doctrines. The monument lately raised to his memory, by a
penny subscription, sufficiently attests the importance of his
discoveries. Read the "Morisoniana," and the cases of cure.

HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS.—

This old-established herbal preparation has a miraculous
effect in all Scorbatic Complaints, quickly eradicating all im-
purity from the blood. Indeed, a finer purifier of the blood
cannot well be conceived. It gives a healthy complexion speedily
converted to the rosate hue of health. Ladies should
have recourse to this preparation, instead of using the dan-
gerous cosmetic, now so much in vogue. Price 2s. 9d. and 1s.

A bottle.—Wholesale Agents, BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farn-
ington-street; HANNAY and CO., 63, Oxford-street. Any
London or country medicine vendor will procure the above
for any customer.

BERNETHY'S PILL for the NERVES and
MUSCLES.—Invalids who suffer from lowness of
spirits, want of sleep, loss of appetite, and bilious attacks,
will hail this medicine as a great blessing. It acts by purify-
ing the blood and by restoring the stomach, liver, and bowels to
their healthy state, and thus eradicates melancholy, weakness
of limbs, &c. The smallest size box will be quite suffi-
cient to convince any invalid of the extraordinary virtues of
these Pills. Price 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. a box.—Agents,
BARCLAY, 95, Farnington-street, and HANNAY, 63, Ox-
ford-street. Any medicine vendor will procure them.

A highly-respectable LADY having been
afflicted for more than ten years with consumptive
symptoms, nervousness, Indigestion, and with other internal
disorders, of a very serious nature, of which she could get no
relief, has become restored to health by simple means. She will
inform any sufferer of the means by which she became
restored, either on personal application, or on receipt of a
directed envelope. Address: MRS. GEORGE MORRISON, No. 11,
Walpole-street, Chelsea, S.W.

AN ACT of DEEP GRATITUDE.—

5000 Copies of a Medical Book to be given away!—A Clergyman of the Church of England, having been cured of
nervous debility, loss of memory, indigestion, and other fearful
symptoms, is earnestly desirous of imparting to his suffer-
ing fellow men the means whereby his restoration was so
marvellously effected. He will therefore send a book contain-
ing all the necessary information, on receipt of two penny
stamps to prepay postage, addressed to the Rev. H. R. TRA-
VERS, M.A., I, North Cumberland-place, Bayswater, Mid-
dlesex.

GALVANISM.—MR. WM. H. HALSE,

the Medical Galvanist, of No. 1, Addison-terrace, Kensington, London, solicits invalids to send to him for his
Pamphlet on "Medical Galvanism," which he will forward
post-free on receipt of two postage-stamps. The beneficial
effects of Galvanism in cases of Paralysis, Loss of Muscular
Power in any part, Asthma, Indigestion, and Nervousness
are most extraordinary when applied in a scientific manner,
and with an efficient apparatus. Attendance from Ten to
Two o'clock.—Mr. HALE'S Galvanic Machines are Ten
Guitreas each.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS

have been used freely by millions of human beings of
both sexes, and all ages, in every part of the world; and
with the most decided success. As an authenticated remedy
for extraordinary cures in a vast variety of diseases (such as in-
digestion, scorbatic eruptions, and liver complaints), there is
not on public record a single case in which their use has been
attended with bad effect. None when using Holloway's
Ointment and Pills need suffer the hope of cure to be counter-
balanced by the fear of injury. They are peculiarly mild in
their operations, and yet they never fail to give immediate
relief, and sooner or later to effect a complete and permanent
cure.

TEETH WITHOUT SPRINGS.—

23, Ludgate-hill and 110, Regent-street, are the Dental
Establishments of Messrs. GABRIEL, the Old-established
Dentists, Patentees of the system for insuring perfect Arti-
culation and Mastication without the impediments usually atten-
dant upon the ordinary plans. In their IMPROVED
MINERAL TEETH and FLEXIBLE GUMS there are no
Springs or Wires, no extraction of roots; the fit is of the most
unerring accuracy, while, from the flexibility of the agent
employed, pressure upon the gums or remaining teeth is entire-
ly avoided. It is perfectly safe, and of great benefit to the
mouth, and will be in use before the notice of the closest
observer. It is only necessary to see them to be convinced of
their superiority; and unless every satisfaction be given, no
fee is accepted. The best materials are used, which Messrs.
GABRIEL are enabled to supply at prices lower than are
usually charged for common qualities, they having on the
premises extensive laboratories for the manufacture of every
specialty appertaining to the profession. Consultation gratis.
Established 1804. And at 134, Duke-street, Liverpool.

GABRIEL'S TREATISE fully explains the system, and
may be had gratis, on stamped envelope. The PATENT
WHITE ENAMEL, which effectively restores decayed front
teeth, can only be obtained as above.—Observe the numbers.
PREPARED WHITE GUTTA PERCHA ENAMEL, the
best Stopper for decayed Teeth or Toothache, 1s. 6d. per box,
obtainable through any Chemist in town or country, or direct
20 stamps.—MESSRS. G. IMPROVEMENTS in Dentistry are
really important, and will well repay a visit to their establish-
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EXTRAORDINARY CURES by Dr. J. COLLISS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Consumption,
Coughs, Asthma, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Diphtheria, &c.
Relief instantaneus. No medicine has ever obtained such
valuable and unquestionable medical testimony. It is uni-
versally adopted by medical men, hospitals, &c.; its efficacy is
so remarkable, and its administration so safe, that physicians
highly recommend it for general use. Sole Manufacturer
Dr. J. DAVENPORT, Operative Chemist to H.R.H. the Duke of
Cambridge, 32, Great Russell-street, London.

Reports forwarded from Drs. W. Vesalins Pettigrew, J. H. Shorthouse, Sir Andrew Smith (late Director-General of the Army Medical Department), General Board of Health, London, &c., &c. Sold in Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sent carriage free on receipt of stamps or post-office order.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT HAIR,
WHISKERS, &c.? If so, use MISS COUPELLE'S

CRINULIAR, which is guaranteed to produce Whiskers, Mustaches, &c., in a few weeks, and restore the Hair in baldness from whatever cause, prevent its falling off, strengthen Weak Hair, and effectually check Greyness in all its stages. If used in the nursery, it will avert Baldness in after life. Sold by DR. COUPELLE, 18, Newgate-street, with 20 postage-stamps. In Miss COUPELLE, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, London, and they will receive per return a full detail of the gifts, defects, talents, tastes, affections, &c. of the writer, with many other things calculated to be useful through life.—From F.N. "I consider your skill surprising."—C.S. "Your description of her character is remarkably correct."—H.W. "Your sketch of my character is marvelously correct."—Miss F. "Mamma says the character you sent me is a true one."—W.N. "You have described him very accurately."

KNOW THYSELF.—MARIE COUPELLE continues her vivid and interesting delineations of character from an examination of the handwriting of individuals, in a style never before attempted in England.

Persons desirous of knowing their own characteristics, or those of any friend, must inclose a specimen of their writing, stating age, and with 14 penny postage stamps, to Miss COUPELLE, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, London, and they will receive per return a full detail of the gifts, defects, talents, tastes, affections, &c. of the writer, with many other things calculated to be useful through life.—From F.N. "I consider your skill surprising."—C.S. "Your description of her character is remarkably correct."—H.W. "Your sketch of my character is marvelously correct."—Miss F. "Mamma says the character you sent me is a true one."—W.N. "You have described him very accurately."

RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED without a TRUSS.—Dr. THOMSON's remedy has been successful in thousands of cases, and is applicable to every case of single or double rupture in both sexes, how-
ever bad or long standing, effecting a perfect cure in a short time, without pain or confinement, thus rendering the use of trusses unnecessary. Persons in any part of the world can have the remedy sent to them post-free on receipt of 10s. postage stamps, or by post-office order payable at the chief London office to Dr. Ralph Thomson, 1A, Arlington-street, Mornington-crescent, London. Consultations by appointment daily except Sunday. A Treatise on the Nature, Causes, and Symptoms of every kind of Hernia, with a large selection of Testimonials from patients cured, sent free by post for four penny stamps.

**NERVOUSNESS, EPILEPSY, MIND and
HEAD COMPLAINTS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA,
&c., their Causes and Cure.**—AN ESSAY; the result of a long
and extended practice in the treatment of nervous maladies,
head afflictions, indigestion, relaxation, debility, &c., and intended
as a source of easy reference for the non-professional reader.
By A PHYSICIAN. Few diseases are more prevalent,
less understood, and consequently more erroneously treated,
than those above mentioned; and invalids who have pro-
longed sufferings have been an enigma to their friends, trace
their position; while in most cases the immediate cause
of those complaints remains unknown to them, and any treat-
ment, in the absence of this knowledge, becomes uncertain,
often fruitless. Where ordinary resources prove abortive, the
use of the microscope is not infrequently attended with the
happiest results, the long-concealed cause of much misery
being thereby brought to light, and a correct and generally
successful mode of treatment at once indicated. The object of
this work is to clear up some matters of vital importance
that have hitherto remained obscure, and to point out to the
nervous and hypochondriac invalid the means by which he may
arrive at a state of health to which, in all probability, he has
long been a stranger. The above will be sent post free on
receipt of 12 postage stamps, by MR. LAWES, Medical Publisher,
4, Hand-court, Holborn, London.

**THE BEST FOOD FOR CHILDREN,
INVALIDS, and OTHERS.**—ROBINSON'S PATENT
BARLEY, a valuable Superfine Barley Water in Fifteen
Minutes, has not only obtained the preference of her Majesty
and the Royal Family, but has become of general use to every
member of the community, and is acknowledged to stand unrivaled as an eminently pure, nutritious, and light food for
Infants and Invalids; much approved for making a delicious
Custard Pudding, and excellent for thickening Broths or Soups.
ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS for more than
thirty years have been held in constant and increasing public
estimation as the purest faring of the oat, and as the best and
most valuable preparation for making a pure and delicate
Gruel, which is not only a valuable nutritious supper for the aged,
but is a popular remedy for colds and influenza, and is of general use in
the sick chamber, and, alternately with the Patent Barley, is
an excellent food for Infants and Children.

Prepared only by the Patentees, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE,
and CO., Patentees to the Queen, 64, Red Lion-street, Hol-
born, London. Sold by all respectable Grocers, Druggists,
and others in Town and Country, in Packets of 6d. and 1s.;
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